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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 72-86 (22-15). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 70-59 (21-15). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 66-55 (20-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-57 (21-14). CHANNEL: Variable. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 86-70 (30-21). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 90-75 (32-24). Yesterday's temp. 90-72 (32-22).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 2.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$3.25
Israel	1.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Douglas Orders Halt to Bombing But Is Overruled

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas ordered an immediate halt to the American bombing of Cambodia yesterday. But hours later, the court overruled him in an order issued by Justice Thurgood Marshall and supported by the seven other members.

The Douglas decision upheld an injunction ordered in Federal Court in Brooklyn on July 25. On Wednesday, Justice Marshall ruled against that injunction.

The Supreme Court's order reinstated a stay of execution of the ruling in the Brooklyn courtroom last week that the bombing was unconstitutional.

After the Supreme Court announced the Douglas finding yesterday, the Pentagon announced that it would continue the bombing of Cambodia until the congressional cutoff date of Aug. 15.

'A Capital Case'

In an unusual poll of the justices conducted by Justice Marshall, Mr. Douglas was the *only one who did not agree* that the Air Force should be free to continue Cambodian bombing until the Aug. 15 deadline.

Justice Douglas said that his decision was intended to end all bombing of Cambodia at once to preserve Cambodian and American lives until the case involving the constitutionality of such military action had been resolved. He considered the matter "a capital case," he said.

"When a stay in a capital case is before us," Mr. Douglas wrote, "we do not rule on guilt or innocence. A decision on the merits follows and does not precede the stay. If there is doubt whether due process has been followed in the procedures, the stay is granted because death is irrevocable."

New Stay Is Sought

He maintained that the Cambodian situation had "the grim consequences of a capital case" in that "we know that someone is about to die."

Those condemned, he said, "may be Cambodian farmers whose only 'sin' is a desire for socialized medicine to alleviate the suffering of their families and neighbors," or may be "the American pilot or navigator who drops a ton of bombs on a Cambodian village."

Yesterday afternoon, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Jerry W. Friedheim, said that the Defense Department did not intend to take any legal action because the government was trying to get the Douglas decision reversed.

"We are advised," Mr. Friedheim said in a statement, "that the Justice Department is in the process of seeking from another Supreme Court justice a new stay of the District Court order. Pending appropriate legal action on this matter, we will abide by the congressional mandate to end the bombing on Aug. 15."

Minutes after the Douglas decision was announced, government attorneys asked Chief Justice Warren E. Burger to reconvene the full court in special term, recalling the justices from their summer recess, to review the issue and overturn the Douglas ruling.

Case Began in April

The original court action was begun in April by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four Air Force officers. They contended that any U.S. military action in Cambodia was illegal because it had never been authorized by Congress as the Constitution requires.

On July 25, U.S. District Court Judge Orrin G. Judd, sitting in Brooklyn, ruled that the Cambodian bombing was "unauthorized and unlawful" and enjoined the Defense Department and the Air Force from continuing it after July 27. On that day, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



UPI

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., co-author of a suit with four Air Force officers to halt U.S. bombing in Cambodia.

Cambodians Retake Town Near Capital

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 5 (AP).—Government forces moving behind U.S. air attacks recaptured a village today in fierce fighting three miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

At one point, U.S. air strikes were discontinued because troops of the two sides were too close to each other. The battle marked the heaviest fighting close to the capital during the current series of Communist-led attacks.

Further south, on Highway 1, field reports said Khmer Rouge and North Vietnamese troops remained in control, effectively cutting the highway.

The government soldiers cleared the village, Veal Sbau, after a three-day battle that left heavy damage. Communist-led troops withdrew in the face of overwhelming firepower, but still held the stretch of Highway 1 beyond the village and were harassing traffic as far away as Deyeth, 13 miles from the capital.

Reinforced by a brigade of troops from the front southwest of Phnom Penh, the government forces began edging back into the village this morning. Advancing behind armored personnel carriers, they were met by heavy fire from insurgents in bunkers along both sides of the road.

The insurgent troops apparently withdrew in good order, taking their dead and wounded with them. Some of the rebels slipped away by sampan on the Mekong River. Others retreated to bunkers along the highway.

A government communiqué announcing that the highway had been cleared was contradicted by the field reports.

Four newsmen were slightly wounded during the Veal Sbau fighting.

Despite the retaking of the village, insurgents kept up heavy military pressure on the capital, which is virtually surrounded. Today, government patrols skirmished with insurgent troops just two miles from Pochentong Airport.

Truck convoys arrived in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

Greek police trying to clean up Athens airport transit lounge splattered with blood and debris following the Arab terrorist attack with grenades and machine guns.

Bullets, Grenades Kill 3

Arab Terrorists Rake Athens Airport Crowd

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Two Arab commandos hurling grenades and firing machine guns killed three persons and wounded 55 in the crowded transit lounge of Athens Airport this afternoon.

The commandos then took about 35 hostages and held them at gunpoint in a bar before finally surrendering to the police. The Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut denied any connection with the attack, which it said was part of "hostile moves" to discredit the movement.

Athens police, however, said that they were members of the Black September Organization.

About 1,500 persons were packed into the transit lounge waiting to board various aircraft when the commandos struck, in an attack reminiscent of the assault on Israel's Lod Airport by a Japanese suicide squad 15 months ago.

Police said the commandos' target had been passengers on a Trans World Airlines flight bound for Tel Aviv. But they made a mistake and the brunt of their attack fell on persons about to board another TWA flight, bound for New York.

An official announcement by the police said that the two Arabs, who arrived in Athens from Beirut earlier in the day, had given their names as Jehad Mohammed, 21, born in Dishum, occupied Palestine, and Taat Hussein, 21, born in Cairo.

Police said the Arabs stood up in the transit lounge and began shooting and hurling grenades when an announcer called on passengers for a TWA flight to New York to proceed to control points for exit.

Panic and hysteria swept the passenger lounge as four grenades exploded and the commandos raked the room with gunfire.

Windows were shattered and the marble floor spattered with blood.

Many people were injured as they rushed to escape through smashed glass doors.

Ambulances raced to the scene and strong police forces threw a cordon around the airport, which serves all foreign airlines. Airline traffic was diverted to the old airport which is generally used exclusively by Olympic Airways.

Two of the dead were Americans. They were Albert Kersen, 53, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Jeannie Salandis, 20, a Greek-American from New York.

A police spokesman said another man, about 50 years old, was killed by the commandos when they thought he had moved to attack them while they were holding the hostages.

An official Palestinian source said in Beirut: "While the Palestinian revolution categorically denies any connection of any of the revolution's organizations with this operation, it calls on the Greek authorities to uncover the identity of the perpetrators and those standing behind them."

This incident reaffirmed that there were "suspicious forces seeking to discredit the Palestinian struggle," the source added.

The movement accused anti-revolutionary forces of being behind "these hostile moves designed to defame the Palestinian revolution before the world."

Witnesses said that as the grenades exploded many passengers fell to the floor and many more took shelter behind the bar. These were among the hostages held by the commandos during negotiations with the police which followed.

One man said he saw two police officers draw pistols to return the commando fire but both were shot down.

An American dentist, Gerald Stern, who later arrived in Tel Aviv aboard the TWA plane, told how a man standing next to him had his whole chest ripped by bullets and died on the spot.

Dr. Stern said he threw himself to the floor while "all around me were people bleeding, screaming with pain. The panic was terrible," he said.

Another witness, George Valvis, 50, a shipowner, said everything happened in a split second.

"I heard four explosions, one after the other, and then short bursts of firing," Mr. Valvis said. "I saw people falling to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

Two bullet holes in the air transit lounge window in the Athens airport after the Arab terrorist attack.

In Washington This Week

U.S., East Germany to Talk on Ties

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The State Department has invited a representative of the East German government to open formal discussions here this week on establishing diplomatic relations.

The invitation was sent by Assistant Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel jr. to the East German observer mission, which has been attached to the United Nations in New York since the spring.

Diplomatic officials disclosed the invitation and said that a member of the East German mission, probably the counselor, Dietmar Hucke, would come to Washington on Tuesday or Thursday to confer with Mr. Stoessel.

The head of the East German mission in New York City is Horst Grunert, who is on leave in East Germany.

Last of the Three

The United States is the last of the three Western Allies with responsibilities in divided Germany to take up formal contacts with the Communist authorities in East Germany. France and Britain established diplomatic relations with the East Germans during the winter.

The Western Allies and the Soviet Union maintain some involvement in German affairs that dates to their victory over the Nazis in World War II and is most evident in their continued military presence in divided Berlin.

There has never been a formal explanation by the United States of why it has withheld recognition of the East German state, apart from its adherence to support of the West German government and earlier support of Bonn's insistence on reunification of Germany under free elections.

Changing Posture

That posture was changed in part by the three-year-old Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy, of the Bonn coalition government of Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. This policy, calling for normal relations with Communist Europe, achieved its greatest success this year in the establishment of formal ties under a basic treaty between Bonn and East Berlin. Afterward, East Germany and West Germany applied for membership in the United Nations, with the approval of the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

New Zealand Protest Frigate Leaving French A-Test Zone

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—New Zealand will end its passive naval protest tomorrow against the French nuclear tests when the frigate Canterbury leaves the blast zone, Defense Minister Arthur Faulkner said yesterday.

The announcement coincided with a Commonwealth leaders' statement in Ottawa, calling for an end to all nuclear testing, particularly in the atmosphere—a declaration spearheaded by New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk.

The New Zealand frigate patrolled inside the test zone around Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific during the explosion of two nuclear devices in July.

Mr. Faulkner said that the purpose of deploying the Canterbury, and the frigate Otago before that, was to underline the illegality of the French decision to persist with atmospheric testing in the South Pacific. He said that New Zealand regretted that France had not heeded the overwhelming weight of international opinion opposed to the continuance of its weapons-testing program.

"The New Zealand government firmly believes that the peaceful pressure of world opinion will prevail in the end and that the voyages of Otago and Canterbury will then be seen as a turning point in its campaign against nuclear-weapons testing," Mr. Faulkner said.

"We have always recognized that logistic considerations would limit the length of time that a frigate could remain on station in the Mururoa Atoll area. The return of the ship will take place in accordance with plans prepared before the operation began, by agreement with the Australian government," he said.

He thanked the Australian government for making available logistic support through the Australian Navy.

In Auckland, meanwhile, the president of the New Zealand Federation of Labor said that the ban on French goods and services will stay in effect until the French announce the end of the current test series.

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said that they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

The statement, in a document signed by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela, was issued at the end of the annual meeting of foreign ministers here.

The statement said that the French nuclear tests were contrary to the interests of peace and international security.

For Argentine Presidential Vote

Peron, Wife Are Nominated; Reply Pledged in 'Few Days'

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 5 (AP).—A Peronist convention last night unanimously nominated former President Juan D. Peron as its presidential candidate and chose his wife Isabel as his running mate.

A weeping Isabel, 42, pledged: "I will try not to let the people down."

Gen. Peron, 77, did not appear at the Justicialist party convention, and sent word that his doctors had advised him not to go out late.

Today, he said that he will check first with his doctors before deciding whether to run for the presidency. Gen. Peron, who was confined to home most of last month with influenza, also said that he intended to let his wife make up her own mind about running for vice-president.

Sept. 23 Balloting

The balloting is scheduled for Sept. 23. If elected, Mrs. Peron, the general's third wife, would be Argentina's first woman vice-president.

A strong vice-presidential campaign for Mrs. Peron was launched by the controlling moderate faction of the Peronist movement, but many observers saw her nomination as a maneuver for Gen. Peron to gain time in his negotiations with other political leaders. They expected her to withdraw her candidacy before the election. There was considerable speculation that Gen. Peron's running mate would be Ricardo Balbin, 69, leader of the moderate Radical Civic Union, the country's second largest party.

Beaten by Campora

In March, Mr. Balbin ran second to Peronist candidate Hector J. Campora, whose coalition gave Argentina its first civilian government in seven years. Gen. Peron was barred from running in the election by the military regime.

Mr. Campora resigned the presidency on July 13 to pave the way for Gen. Peron's candidacy for president.

Two candidates have officially announced their intention to oppose Gen. Peron at the polls. Francisco Manrique, a former minister of social welfare in the military government of Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, is the standard-bearer of the center-right Popular Federalist Alliance. Socialist Worker party leader Juan Carlos Coral said he would run on a "revolutionary and classist" platform.



United Press International.

ARGENTINE LEADER—Isabel Peron, wife of Juan Peron, waving to the crowd after being nominated for the vice-presidency on the same ticket as her husband.

U.S. Radar Unmasks Venus; Planet's Surface Is Cratered

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—High-resolution radar probes have broken through the thick clouds of Venus and, for the first time, have distinguished features on the surface of the planet, a landscape of huge shallow craters.

Of the dozen craters discovered in man's first look at the Venusian surface, the biggest is 100 miles wide and less than one-quarter of a mile deep. Others range in width from 20 to 65 miles.

The discoveries have led to the production of the first map of a part of Venus showing distinct features, instead of the blurry shadings on earlier radar maps of the planet. The new map also is the first to include elevation contours of the basically flat surface.

The unmasking of Venus, which is concealed by a perpetual bank of clouds about 13 miles thick, was accomplished by a team of radar astronomers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif. The results were announced simultaneously there and at the Johnson Space Center here.

Along the Equator

The latest radar scan of Venus covered an area along the equator of more than 500,000 square miles. The probe achieved a resolution of about six miles, five times better than the last Venus radar experiment, in 1970.

In previous radar observations during the last decade by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and also the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, more than one-sixth of the Venusian surface has been mapped in some fashion. However, optical astronomers have not seen any of the planet's surface through telescopes.

Dr. Richard A. Goldstein, who headed the Jet Propulsion Laboratory team, said: "This area of Venus appears to be as crater-infested as the moon."

Dr. Goldstein and his team made the radar sounding of the planet on June 20, 1972—when Venus was last at its closest approach to earth, 26 million miles away. To get the improved resolution, they used two antennas at the Goldstone Tracking Station in the Mojave Desert in California.

The radar signals were beamed toward Venus by a 200-foot dish antenna, and the returning echoes were received at both the dish antenna and an 80-foot antenna. The transmitting power was 400,000 watts and the round-trip signal time was 4 1/2 minutes.

From the slight time-delay variations in the radar bouncebacks, the team of astronomers was able to detect the relief of the planet and outline the shape and depth of features such as the craters. The signals are timed with hydrogen maser clocks, which are so accurate and precise that they would have an error of one second in one million years.

Debris Bombardment

Dr. Carl E. Sagan, the director of the Laboratory of Planetary Studies at Cornell University, said in a telephone interview that the "same sort of debris that makes holes on the moon should be bombarding Venus."

Dr. Sagan said that the apparent density and size of the craters on Venus suggested that they were formed by meteorite impacts rather than volcanic eruptions. Volcanic craters are usually smaller.

Incendiary Gear Found in Fire at Springer House

WESTERLAND, Isle of Sylt, West Germany, Aug. 5 (AP).—The summer residence of conservative publisher Axel Caesar Springer was damaged by fire today and police said they found six incendiary devices triggered by clocks and batteries.

Four of the devices, which were hidden in the luxurious building's thatched roof, went off at 8 a.m., immediately engulfing the structure in flames, police reported.

The most prominent guest in the residence at the time was former Economics Minister Karl Schiller, who escaped unhurt.

Police said that heavy rain and quick action by firemen soon extinguished the flames, but the roof was destroyed and there was considerable water damage in the interior.

Among the best known Springer publications are the Hamburg dailies Bild Zeitung and Die Welt.

86% in Poll of World Leaders Say U.S. Loses Prestige Over Vietnam

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Leading figures of 70 nations believe that the United States did not gain by its involvement in Vietnam, according to a Gallup poll.

Eighty-six percent of those polled said that they thought the United States had lost prestige because of that involvement. Nine percent said they felt that the United States had gained prestige, and 5 percent had no opinion.

Included among the 1,353 persons who responded to the mail survey were statesmen, diplomats, elected and appointed officials, educators and scientists. All those questioned are in "Who's Who in the World," or "The International Who's Who."

On the question of whether it was a mistake for the United States to intervene militarily in Vietnam, 66 percent said yes, 30 percent no and 4 percent had no opinion.

Questions were also asked regarding the future of both North and South Vietnam.

By a margin of more than three to one, those polled felt that North Vietnam would eventually take control of the South. Twenty-two percent expressed the belief that South Vietnam would be able to maintain its independence.

Six Communist countries were included in the survey, which also showed that 55 percent of those polled felt that Communism did not suffer a setback in Southern Asia as a result of the war.



Associated Press.

FARMING GOES ON—Ignoring smoke billowing from nearby airstrike by U.S. jets, Cambodian peasants continue to till their small fields along the vital Route 3, southwest of the embattled capital city of Phnom Penh.

As Refugees, U.S. Aid Pour In

Phnom Penh: The Buildup of Desperation

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 5 (NYT). —New supplies of American weapons and ammunition pour into Phnom Penh by airlift, and thousands of refugees stream into the already swollen capital, fleeing enemy assaults near the city's edge.

Both the speeded-up U.S. arms shipments and the refugees flow into the city every day now—and around both there is an air of desperation.

Phnom Penh has become the last bastion of the government of President Lon Nol. The Khmer insurgents, with North Vietnamese logistic and heavy-weapons support, have pushed very close to the city's edge at various points—in some areas reaching positions less than five miles away.

This has been accomplished in the face of massive American bombing—among the heaviest of the Indochina war.

The question of what will happen when the bombing is cut off on Aug. 15—the deadline set by Congress—has injected urgency and pessimism into the situation here.

Frontal Attack Doubted

Although enemy intentions remain unknown, most foreign military experts here do not believe that the insurgents, who presumably have suffered heavy casualties from the bombing, will attempt a large frontal attack on the capital.

The conventional wisdom is that they will use shelling and commando attacks to try to demoralize and panic the government, the population and the army into surrender.

"The insurgents are showing the world," one Western diplomat said, "that they are not interested in major-power pressures or major-power negotiations. They're going to succeed."

Western military experts estimate that there are perhaps 18,000 to 20,000 enemy troops within 15 to 20 miles of Phnom Penh—with an unknown number in reserve farther away.

Defending against them inside the capital and around its perimeter are about 75,000 government troops. However, some Western military men believe that only about 10,000 or 12,000 of the 75,000 are effective combat soldiers.

The bulk of the soldiers in the city perform office and headquarters tasks—and also fancy guard duty. An estimated 2,000 troops are assigned to guard Marshal Lon Nol and his palace.

The U.S. airlift of equipment and ammunition is aimed at improving the Phnom Penh government's chances of survival when the bombing ends. Authoritative military sources report that an average of nine big C-130 transports have been arriving every day, carrying artillery pieces, recoilless cannons, light armored cars—weapons whose firepower is supposed to make up for the loss of the air strikes.

All Legal Aid

A White House spokesman has said that the administration will continue to give Cambodia all the diplomatic, economic and military assistance "which is possible within the limits of the law."

Meanwhile, the Cambodian government is keeping up its propaganda barrage to try to bolster the nervous and demoralized population. Almost every day a long statement is issued, assuring the people that life will be no different after Aug. 15. The fight will go on; the government will not fall.

"It is with the greatest calm that we see this date of Aug. 15 approaching," one statement said. "After this date, the earth will indeed continue to turn... and the Khmer Republic will continue to exist, even if our just struggle for the survival of our nation demands new efforts and sacrifices."

But these statements pour forth as refugees throng into the capital and people stand, agitated, in the streets watching the American planes swoop down on targets not only within earshot but almost within view.

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Norman Albermann (Pres.)
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Cambodian Troops Retake Village

(Continued from Page 1)

capital with rice, other foodstuffs and luxury goods from the port of Kompong Som and from Battambang.

In South Vietnam, some of the heaviest fighting in weeks was reported today.

A battle raged 50 miles southeast of Saigon and saboteurs blew up a government train 25 miles northeast of the capital, a government communiqué reported.

The Hué defense perimeter was hit with nearly 300 mortar shells and a series of clashes was reported on the coast, 125 miles south of Hué in Quang Ngai Province, the South Vietnamese military command said.

Fighting also was reported in the Mekong Delta.

121 Violations

The South Vietnamese command listed 121 alleged violations of the Vietnam cease-fire by the Communist side during the 30-hour period ending at noon today.

The South Vietnamese military command claimed 87 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in a half-dozen weekend clashes. It said government losses were 13 dead, six missing and 53 wounded.

In Saigon, meanwhile, a Viet Cong spokesman said yesterday that if South Vietnam intervened militarily in Cambodia, "we have no other alternative than to . . . struggle together with the Cambodian people."

Col. Vo Dong Giang said at a weekly press briefing that the Viet Cong would not send troops into Cambodia, but he indicated that they might resort to military action in South Vietnam if Saigon aided Phnom Penh.

"It is obvious that we will not permit and will not tolerate the armed forces of the Saigon administration to use our controlled areas as a springboard for their attacks into Cambodia," he said.

Yesterday, the Cambodian military command reported that a gas attack by insurgents knocked out of action 40 government soldiers who were on Phnom Penh's southern defense perimeter.

"This is not tear gas," said Col. Am Rong, the chief Cambodian military spokesman, "but we have not yet been able to identify it. One breath is sufficient to knock a man out."

Douglas Orders Bombing Halt But Is Overruled in Court Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

Circuit, at the request of the government, issued a stay of the Judd decision.

On Wednesday, Justice Marshall reluctantly declined to lift that stay because of "the complexity and importance of the issues involved and the absence of authoritative precedent."

Rep. Holtzman, assisted by lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, then filed a second request to lift the stay with Justice Douglas, who was vacationing in Goose Prairie, Wash. He agreed to hold a hearing Friday in Yakima, Wash.

An order may be sought from a second Supreme Court justice when the first has declined to act while the court is in recess—though it is a relatively unusual occurrence. Justice Douglas referred to the practice in his ruling as "shopping around," expressing distaste for reversing the decision of a colleague.

Congress, in amendments to two appropriations bills signed by the President, has prohibited any military activity in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia after Aug. 15. The Court of Appeals has scheduled arguments on the merits of the Judd decision for Wednesday in an effort to permit the case to go to the Supreme Court if it should reconvene before the issue becomes academic on Aug. 15.

Some lawyers believe that the case could be carried successfully to the Supreme Court for a decision after Aug. 15—despite government protests that it would no longer be a real controversy—on the basis of its importance as a precedent.

Rep. Holtzman argues that, under the Constitution, only Congress can declare war and that no such action involving Cambodia has been taken. The government has maintained that the bombing of Cambodia was not a new war but an extension of the Vietnam conflict that President Nixon could authorize as commander-in-chief.

In his opinion, Justice Douglas said that "I do not sit today to determine whether the bombing of Cambodia is constitutional."

Truman Case Cited

"If the 'war' in Vietnam were assumed to be a constitutional one," he observed, "the Cambodian bombing is quite a different affair. Certainly Congress did not in terms declare war against Cambodia, and there is no one so reckless to say that the Cambodian forces are an imminent and perilous threat to our shores."

Any decision other than the one he made, Mr. Douglas said, "would catapult our airmen as well as Cambodian peasants into the death zone." He said that he saw no reason to "consider the harm to our foreign policy if one or a thousand more bombs do not drop."



United Press International.
Justice Thurgood Marshall

Recalling that the Supreme Court had refused to sanction President Truman's seizure of the steel industry in 1952, Justice Douglas said: "Property is important, but if Truman could not seize it in violation of the Constitution, I do not see how any President could take 'life' in violation of the Constitution."

Joint Regime Accord in Laos Reported Blocked by Details

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 5 (AP). —The Royal Lao government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao have agreed in principle on a joint government, but bickering over the details has blocked the formation of a new regime.

The stalemate surfaced after reports emanating from both camps last week generated optimism that a final agreement was near after 20 years of war and foreign interference.

"It is the Pathet Lao who make the rain or the sunshine; it is up to them to show gestures of goodwill," declared a key member of the Vientiane government's negotiating team.

"We have made many concessions," countered Soth Petrasy, the chief of the Pathet Lao negotiating team. "Now it depends on their side. We have put the key into the hands of [Premier] Souvanna Phouma and the government of Vientiane."

Accord Still Seen

However, most knowledgeable diplomats and observers here still believe some sort of an agreement is not far off.

The government, reportedly under strong pressure from Washington, signed a peace agreement on Feb. 21 which was couched in Pathet Lao rhetoric.

The agreement stopped the shooting here, and the Vientiane government had to give up its claim to 80 percent of Laos's territory, which is controlled by the Pathet Lao. The two sides promised to form a government equally divided between Communists and non-Communists.

The text mentioned withdrawal of Vientiane's U.S. and Thai military allies but did not name the North Vietnamese, who are reported to have 50,000 to 70,000 troops in Laos.

New Structure

Last week, both sides reported what the Pathet Lao see as a major concession by them: Prince Souvanna will be the premier of the new government and there will be two deputy premierships, one for the Pathet Lao and one for the Vientiane government.

In addition, the Vientiane side would get three of the four most important ministerial posts—defense, interior and finance—and the Pathet Lao would get foreign affairs.

A diplomatic source suggested that last week's optimism might have come about because the Pathet Lao, having given in on those points, expected the government side to accept its wording in the protocols being negotiated.

Italy Outlines Program to End Pollution

Special Corps Seen In Ecology Measures

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Italian government has declared war on pollution, with an extensive nationwide program calling for the creation of an anti-pollution corps that would be exempt from the draft.

Sen. Achille Corona, Italy's first ecology minister, says that the government plans to mobilize about 40,000 youngsters—from the yearly 300,000 draftees—and employ them, first, in the replacement of the rapidly disappearing woods. The project needs parliamentary and armed services approval.

"We have cried enough," Sen. Corona said. "Now we should act."

The anti-pollution corps is part of an eight-point program the minister announced Friday in the first major effort to check filth on land, in the sea and in the air.

Among the planned anti-pollution measures are:

- The installation, in cities of more than 100,000 population, of plants to treat waste.
- A bill, to be introduced next month, calling for the reduction of lead content in gasoline by the end of 1975.
- Another bill introducing a 15-lira deposit on most bottles. Currently, most drinks are sold in no-deposit bottles, later strewn around beaches, roads and picnic sites.

White Paper Promised

The ecology minister also promised to submit to parliament a white paper reporting on the nation's ecological condition every two years.

Efforts to clean the environment have been haphazard, mostly confined to local moves. Effective action was lost in the tug-of-war between the industrialists and environmentalists.

The ecology minister said that Italy's environment is in "grave" condition. Beaches, from the Riviera to the Gulf of Naples, have been ordered closed, judged unsafe for swimming.

In Rome, some ancient monuments, including the Colosseum, are being weakened by the intense traffic around them.

In the Marghera industrial complex, a few miles from Venice, a labor inspector has ordered that in-plant workers be equipped with gas masks. On Friday, 16 workers were hospitalized for gas inhalation.

The government's program did not blame any one group, although local officials often have fined industrialists for discharging waste into rivers and the sea. About 175,000 factories, chiefly refineries and chemical firms, are located along the coast and dump their waste into the sea.

The ecology minister, however, summoned the representatives of major industries, including those owned by the state, to a meeting in Rome.

One chemical factory that admits to dumping announced Friday that it cannot stop waste discharge into the Tyrrhenian Sea before the end of next year. The factory's discharge has been strongly criticized by fishermen in Leghorn and Corsica.

"It is the first time in Europe that a major producer of titanium bioxide has pledged to avoid discharge by a given date," said a spokesman for the factory, which belongs to the giant Montedison group.

Makarios Challenges Grivas To Emerge, Vie for Support

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, today challenged underground leader Gen. George Grivas either to win the Cypriot people's support by peaceful means or "free Cyprus from his harmful presence."

The president was commenting on a letter to him from Gen. Grivas which also was sent to Cypriot newspapers last night. In the letter, Gen. Grivas issued a warning that the EOKA movement would start an "all-out war" in its campaign for Enosis—union with Greece—unless Archbishop Makarios accepted the terms offered to him on Thursday.

The archbishop today again rejected the terms, which included a demand that he make a choice between the church and politics, that a "genuine" presidential election be held and that political prisoners be freed, in return for the freeing of the kidnapped Justice Minister, Christos Vakis.

In the letter, Gen. Grivas also denied a report issued by the archbishop that the general was "suffering from an incurable disease." Gen. Grivas wrote that he was in excellent health, "both in body and mind."

Archbishop Makarios also disclosed today that the presidential guard had uncovered a camouflaged hideout and machine-gun pits on the road to his summer residence. He said they were to have been used in an assassination attempt against him.

In his statement, the president said that Gen. Grivas would be free to use all mass media, to promote his cause if he wished to emerge from hiding.

But "if the people are not convinced about the correctness of the Grivas policy and do not vest him with their confidence, then he should free Cyprus from his harmful presence," the statement said.

"I reject all the blackmailing terms of Grivas, but I accept with pleasure the challenge to a democratic confrontation," the president added.

Return From Athens

He accused the general of engaging in forming armed groups, terrorism, murders and kidnapping since he returned from Athens to Cyprus in September, 1970. Gen. Grivas, 75, led EOKA during the 1950s in its campaign against British rule.

About 50 Greek Cypriots have been arrested in a crackdown by the authorities since the latest wave of violence. The kidnapping of Mr. Vakis nine days ago represented an intensification of the Grivas campaign for union with Greece.

On the discovery of the hideout, Archbishop Makarios said he had been told of a plan to machine-gun his car as he made one of his trips to his summer residence on Mount Olympus in Western Cyprus. He said that "I could hardly believe it until the firing positions and the hideout were found."

An official statement said that the presidential guard located the hideout on Thursday and discovered the machine-gun posts yesterday.

20 Policemen Are Jailed for Lack of Zeal

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (IHT).—Twenty Brussels traffic policemen have been jailed for 15 days each for failing to carry out their duties with sufficient zeal.

They merely reprimanded traffic regulation violators instead of charging or arresting them. Their laxity was to protest failure to receive pay premiums they said they were owed for special duties.

In punishing the patrolmen, the police authorities said that it was "abnormal" for police to patrol 150 kilometers without booking a driver for a serious violation.

Moscow Offers Bonuses For Settling Near China

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet government has adopted a new policy on internal migration, designed in part to settle more farmers in agricultural lands along the Chinese border.

A Kremlin decree that has just come to light revises a scale of benefits for would-be settlers to favor those who intend to move to collective and state farms in disputed frontier districts.

The latest measure, combined with an earlier renaming of Chinese-sounding geographical names in Soviet territory, appears intended to affirm Soviet claims to the boundary regions.

Meanwhile, Soviet-Chinese talks, begun in 1969 to resolve the border issue, remain stalemated. The chief Soviet negotiator, Leonid F. Ilyichev, who is a deputy foreign minister, returned to Moscow on July 19, apparently for consultations.

Despite the strained relations between China and the Soviet Union, they continue to deal with each other on a governmental level. A direct Moscow-Peking air route is to be inaugurated under an agreement signed this month, and a Chinese delegation is in Moscow for routine trade discussions.

The migration decree, which covers rural resettlement throughout the Soviet Union with particular emphasis on the Chinese border districts, replaces a welter of scattered regulations extending as far back as 1933.

The new decree, dated May 31, 1973, appeared in No. 13 of the Collection of Decrees of the Government of the U.S.S.R., an obscure bulletin of executive edicts.

The Soviet authorities have traditionally provided for lump-sum payments, tax exemptions, home-building loans and other benefits to rural settlers to induce them to move to sparsely populated regions in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Such benefits have often been designed to encourage a movement of people to Siberia, where the climate and living conditions have discouraged settlement. Despite the inducements, migration out of Siberia exceeded the number of arrivals in the period between the last two censuses, 1959 to 1970. Even in the Soviet Far East, where conditions are somewhat more favorable, only one of every 20 persons who arrived during the 11-year period remained.

In the new migration regulations, the government appears to have set itself the narrow objective of fostering greater settlement along the Chinese border.

State-farm workers near the border, for example, are permitted to combine up to three years' vacation time in one long vacation, with travel expenses paid by the government.

The Soviet government's intent of encouraging greater settlement near the frontier is also evident from published benefit scales, including loans for the building of homes and the purchase of livestock.

Home-building loans for border settlers are set at the maximum of 6,000 rubles ($8,000), of which only one-third must be paid off by the settler. One-third of the loan is financed out of the government budget and one third is paid by the collective or state farm.

Frontier settlers are also favored in the lump-sum payments provided for rural migrants. Published pay scales provide for 200 rubles for the head of a family and 75 rubles for each dependent. These rates are exceeded by only one other Soviet region, the distant Kamchatka Peninsula on the Pacific.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land is near the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita Provinces. In Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

U.S. Aide Cites Energy Crisis in Mideast Policy

JERUSALEM, Aug. 5 (AP).—The U.S. under secretary of state for Mideast affairs, Joseph J. Sisco, says that Israeli and American interests are parallel, but not synonomous, and that the energy crisis is a factor in Washington's Mideast policy.

"We have important political, economic and strategic interests in the entire area, whether in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf or the Arabian peninsula," Mr. Sisco said.

"There is increasing concern in our country over the energy question, and I think it is foolhardy to believe that this is not a factor in the situation."

Mr. Sisco was speaking to an Israeli television correspondent in an interview broadcast here Friday. He said that he saw no movement by Israel or the Arabs toward peace, and added: "The longer there is no solution, the harder it will be to achieve a solution."

Uganda Tourist Ban Is Lifted by Amin

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Tourists, banned from visiting Uganda nearly a year ago, will be free to visit the country beginning Sept. 17, President Idi Amin said yesterday.

Gen. Amin imposed the ban shortly after his order evicting all noncitizen Asians from Uganda on Aug. 4, 1972. He announced the lifting of the ban at a ceremony to mark the Asian expulsion order.

As Food, Fuel Crisis Worsens

Chile to Requisition Vehicles If Bus-Taxi Strike Continues

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende authorized the requisitioning today of buses and taxis in Chile as a nationwide food and fuel crisis worsened.

He gave army Gen. Herman Brady powers to take over buses and taxis, beginning tomorrow, if they did not resume services after their three-day strike.

The move followed by one day the resignation of Mr. Allende's entire 15-member cabinet—which he refused to accept, despite the fact that it could have saved peace talks with opposition leaders and perhaps have ended the 11-day-old trucking strike.

The strike has caused stocks of food to pile up at ports and warehouses. Many homes were without heat.

With the talks between President Allende and opposition leaders stalemated, the truck-owners' strike was likely to continue unchecked, labor sources said.

Today's requisition order does not mean that Mr. Allende has brought the military into his government—which was one of the chief demands made by Christian Democratic party leader Patricio Aylwin for continuing the talks.

In a similar move earlier this year, transport drivers heeded government warning and troops did not requisition any vehicles.

Prospects of further talks between Mr. Allende and Senator Aylwin, aimed at defusing the explosive political tension in Chile and halting a long chain of costly strikes, appeared slight today. Mr. Allende rebuffed the Christian Democratic demand that he appoint military men to a number of key ministries when he refused to accept his cabinet's resignation yesterday.

But the president offered some major concessions to Sen. Aylwin, including a guarantee effectively stalling his program of nationalization of private industry.

The president, however, appeared to be determined to continue with the present make-up of his Communist and Socialist coalition government.

Mr. Allende has charged that the strikes by truck owners and by buses and taxis are politically. The truck owners have claimed that the government has failed to honor promises it made during a stoppage last October.

Talks with the strikers were deadlocked over their demand for the dismissal of the Transport Ministry's under secretary, Jaime Faivovich, appointed to oversee requisitioning of trucks halted by the strike.

Mr. Allende's refusal to remove Mr. Faivovich provoked the strike by the owners of buses and taxis who operate about 80 percent of Chile's public transport system.

In another development last night, Chilean police charged that extremists of the neo-Fascist Fatherland and Freedom Movement were responsible for the assassination last month of Gen. Arturo Araya, the president's aide-de-camp.

Fatherland and Freedom has denied involvement in the naval captain's death.

Arabs Attack Athens Crowd

(Continued from Page 1)

floor and in a few minutes the beige marble of the transit lounge was stained with blood. Many people rushed through the broken glass of the door and many were injured there. Others were injured in the stampede which followed."

Mr. Valvis added: "I saw the police officers drawing their pistols to attack the commando but both were apparently wounded and fell to the floor."

A police source said a superintendent who conducted the negotiations told the commandos they stood no chance if they attempted to kill the hostages.

The superintendent persuaded the two young Arabs that they had better surrender their weapons—two automatic pistols and more grenades.

The police also arrested two Arab girls who were among the passengers held hostage by the guerrillas. The girls were taken to police headquarters but other passengers said they had only offered themselves as interpreters and had helped the wounded lying on the floor.

According to an airport source, the commandos told police after their arrest that they had left a parcel bomb behind a letter box in the airport lounge. This was found and defused.

A police spokesman said that among the 40 wounded were several Americans or Greek-Americans. He was unable to name them. The others were Greeks.

The spokesman said the commandos were being held by security police for interrogation.

Egypt and Libya Discuss Different Views on Merger

CAIRO, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Talks on the proposed Sept. 1 merger of Egypt and Libya opened today in Tripoli, the Middle East News Agency said.

In a dispatch from the Libyan capital, the agency said that Egypt's Vice-Premier Abdel Kader Hatem and Libya's Premier Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, led delegations which included several ministers of each nation.

The merger agreement was reached last year by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The Libyan still insists on a full and immediate merger, but the Egyptians now advocate a more cautious, stage-by-stage approach to unity.

This became evident during talks which Col. Qadhafi held with Egypt's political and intellectual leaders during an 18-day visit to Cairo in June and July.

Political sources said that the Egyptians now favor a formal declaration of unity in September, followed by studies and phased steps to bring the union into being. It was not immediately known whether the Libyans will agree to this, the sources said.

7 Die on French Bus

REIMS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Seven persons died and 40 were injured when a bus filled with French tourists heading for Belgium missed a curve and overturned into a ditch near here yesterday. One of the injured was in serious condition, police said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Rain
ANKARA	30	86	Sunny
ATHENS	29	84	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	26	79	Sunny
BERLIN	22	72	Rain
BRUSSELS	18	64	Overcast
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy
CAIRO	33	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	23	73	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair
LISBON	26	79	Sunny
LONDON	16	61	Rain
MADRID	30	86	Sunny
MILAN	28	82	Fair
MONTREAL	26	79	Clear
MOSCOW	25	77	Fair
MUNICH	23	73	Fair
NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Fair
OSLO	13	55	Rain
PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Fair
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
TEHERAN	36	97	Sunny
TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
TUNIS	32	90	Fair
VENICE	27	81	Fair
VIENNA	26	79	Fair
WARSAW	25	77	Fair
WASHINGTON	26	86	Sunny
ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Ca at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

U.S. Wage Law Delayed

Congress Goes on Vacation; Nixon Gets Farm, Road Bills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Congress began a monthlong recess yesterday after sending President Nixon major farm and highway bills.

Another bill passed in the last-minute legislative flurry would raise the minimum wage to $2.20 in two steps, but it won't be sent to the White House for several weeks.

Congress expects President Nixon to veto the bill and is not going to give him the opportunity to do so until after it returns to Washington Sept. 5.

The three big bills passed by the House and Senate in a busy day of desk-clearing for the annual summer vacation were compromise versions of separate bills each body had passed earlier.

The farm bill inaugurates a new "target-price" concept for computing price supports for wheat, cotton and corn under which payments would be made only when the market price drops below the target price. Currently, the market prices are higher.

The bill also would limit payments to farmers to $20,000 a year, instead of $55,000 a crop each year as at present.

The house passed the bill 252-151, blocking a Republican effort to attach an amendment that would have barred strikers from receiving food stamps. It then passed the Senate on a voice vote.

Transit to Get Aid

The highway bill, given an overwhelming 382-34 vote on final passage in the House, would open up the highway trust fund for the first time for mass transit purposes.

No money could be taken from the trust fund for mass transit during this fiscal year. But starting July 1, 1974, $200 million would be available to help cities buy buses and a year later $800 million would be earmarked for buses, rail transit systems and urban highways.

The bill's manager, Rep. James C. Wright jr., D., Texas, held up final action on it until he received assurances from Transportation Secretary Clause S. Brinegar that Mr. Nixon would sign it.

No such assurances could be given on the minimum wage bill by Labor Secretary Peter Brennan, although he said he would urge Mr. Nixon to sign it. However, several Republican senators and representatives said they expected a veto.

The bill, passed by the House 253-152, would increase the minimum wage from $1.80 to $2 two months after enactment, and to $2.20 on July 1, 1974. It would also cover seven million additional workers, including state and local government employees and domestics.

Senate Sifts Allegations of Bug on Nixon

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—A special three-man panel of the Senate Watergate committee has been formed to look into charges that the committee's chief investigator, Carmine F. Bellino, attempted to hire persons to bug or wiretap Richard M. Nixon's hotel room in the 1960 presidential campaign, according to committee staff.

The allegations, which were made in three affidavits released July 24 by the Republican party chairman, George Bush, have been the topic of considerable behind-the-scenes partisan conflict.

Mr. Bellino promptly and heatedly denied the charges, calling them "absolutely false."

Others Felt Otherwise

Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Watergate committee, reportedly regards the affidavits as slender evidence and was said initially to have been prepared to do nothing in the way of investigating them. However, the committee vice-chairman, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, and 21 other Republican senators reportedly felt otherwise.

The three members named to the subcommittee by Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker are Senators Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., Edward Gurney, R., Fla., and Daniel Inouye, D., Hawaii.

Despite the demands of 22 Senate Republicans in a letter to the Watergate committee, Mr. Bellino has not been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation, according to Rufus L. Edmisten, deputy chief counsel to the Watergate committee.

The three affidavits released by Mr. Bush were sworn by two private investigators, Edward Murray Jones, who now lives in the Philippines, and John Leaon, who died 10 days before Mr. Bush's announcement, and by Joseph Shimon, a retired Washington police detective.

Televised Debates

The affidavits include charges that in 1960, while then Vice-President Nixon was preparing for his televised debates with the Democratic presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, Mr. Bellino attempted to recruit persons to eavesdrop on Mr. Nixon's Washington hotel room.

Mr. Bush, in releasing the affidavits, said he was "convinced that there is in fact substance to the allegations" but he added that he could not and would not "vouch for the veracity of the statements contained in the affidavits."

Mr. Edmisten termed the affidavits "about the poorest excuse I have seen, as a lawyer, in trying to prove the facts."

Since the Watergate committee's responsibility is to investigate the 1972 presidential campaign, technically the only justification for looking into the charges relating to the 1960 campaign would stem from the fact that Mr. Bellino is an employee of the committee.

Some Republicans, however, have made no secret of their desire to find something to balance, at least in part, the revelations of the committee.

Mr. Bush himself said the purpose of releasing the affidavits was not "to justify Watergate" but to serve the interest of "fair play."

U.S. Says Friend Of Nixon Owes Millions in Tax

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service is demanding immediate payment of nearly $22.9 million in alleged back income taxes and interest from C. Arnholt Smith, a friend of President Nixon.

The IRS filed liens Friday in nine southern California counties against the personal assets of the millionaire financier. A spokesman said that the action was taken after an IRS investigation of Mr. Smith's 1969 tax return. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would seek court action to prevent the IRS move.

The IRS said that Mr. Smith had not paid enough income tax for 1969. The liens say that the federal government has a "prior claim" on the assets of the 74-year-old businessman, who is listed as the principal stockholder in Westgate-California Corp.

The agency said that Mr. Smith, a campaign fund-raiser for Mr. Nixon, may pay the $22,833,933.02 which it says that he owes, or he may file an appeal within 90 days in federal court. The IRS said that more than $19 million of the total was taxes due and the rest was interest.

Senators Quicken U.S. Probe, Aim at Recess by Midweek

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Members of the Senate Watergate committee have quickened the pace of their questioning in hopes of joining their congressional colleagues by midweek in a summer vacation.

With three more witnesses to go, committee sources were hoping yesterday to wind up the first phase of the investigation by Wednesday. The shift in the pace of questioning by the seven senators twice caught the committee staff unprepared to begin questioning witnesses whose turn came earlier than expected.

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was ready to take the stand Thursday afternoon, but had to wait until Friday. L. Patrick Gray 3d, former acting director of the FBI, followed Gen. Walters Friday, read his prepared statement, and then was told to return tomorrow for questioning.

To Hear Kleindienst

After Mr. Gray, the committee plans to hear former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and former Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen.

Samuel Dash, chief counsel for the Watergate committee, said Friday that the panel had decided against joining special prosecutor Archibald Cox's suit aimed at forcing President Nixon to release documents and tapes. Mr. Dash said that the committee would file a suit of its own next week.

Mr. Nixon, meanwhile, was spending a weekend in his mountaintop retreat at Camp David, Md. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that the President will be spending some of the time thinking about his public response to the Watergate investigation. Mr. Warren said that a presidential statement on the affair could be expected within two weeks.

3 Seized in Protest At White House Door

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Secret Service officers said three persons were arrested yesterday for staging a protest at the White House. Since July 6, 68 persons have been held for similar offenses at the mansion.

The Community for Creative Non Violence said two Benedictine nuns, Sister Janet Goetz, 25, and Sister Mary Lou Knownacki, 22, and Kathleen Walter, 18, were arrested after they broke from a tour group, knelt at the east entrance to the mansion and began reading a statement denouncing the Cambodian bombing.



United Press International.

HOTEL COLLAPSE—All that remains of a section of the old Broadway Central Hotel in lower Manhattan that collapsed late Friday. Five persons were listed as missing; at least 19 were injured, including three policemen and a fireman, and scores of tenants, mostly elderly on welfare, were made homeless and will have to be relocated. The hotel, now called the University Hotel, is more than 100 years old. A main cause of the accident: structural defects stemming from old age.

UN in Space Is Visualized By Dobrynin

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, visited Mission Control yesterday and predicted that "in the 21st century, United Nations meetings may be held someplace in space."

The former UN ambassador and his wife were accompanied on the tour of the space center by space agency head Dr. James Fletcher and Mission Control director Christopher C. Kraft jr.

Mr. Dobrynin said that he was excited about the joint U.S.-Russian manned flight, scheduled for 1975, and predicted that it would lead to international space laboratories in which many nations would participate.

GI is Accused by U.S. Army In German Wiretap Case

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (NYT).—U.S. Army investigators have begun administrative proceedings against a soldier in an intelligence unit, accusing him of giving information on Army wiretaps on civilian telephones in Germany to "unauthorized sources," according to his lawyer in Heidelberg.

The soldier, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal, of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaisers-lautern, was interviewed and identified during the weekend by the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Howard L. De Nike of the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee office in Heidelberg.

Mr. De Nike said his client has told CBS "that he had been asked to destroy documents which were evidence of an illegal wiretap on the attorney for Larry Johnson."

Mr. De Nike, interviewed by telephone, said that he was also the lawyer for Johnson, a black soldier who was convicted by a court-martial on charges of failing to obey orders.

Wiretap Transcripts

Transcripts obtained by The New York Times last month of wiretaps on the telephone of Tomi Schwaetzer, underground press service correspondent for Liberation News Service in Heidelberg, contained reports of conversations between Mr. Schwaetzer and Mr. De Nike about the Johnson trial. Mr. Schwaetzer is also a consultant to the lawyers' Military Defense Committee.

This information, Mr. De Nike said, was not disclosed by the prosecution when he made a request for any wiretaps having to do with Johnson's case at the court-martial.

The proceedings against Spec. McDougal are "to inquire into facts and circumstances surrounding the release of information to unauthorized sources," Mr. De Nike said, quoting from the papers served on his client yesterday, after his CBS interview was broadcast.

Government Investigation

The disclosure of U.S. intelligence surveillance activities in Germany by the New York Times last weekend prompted a flurry of German news reports and an investigation by the German government. The government conceded Thursday that the U.S. Army has requested German agencies to monitor some civilian telephones but that this had been done legally. Since 1968, German law has required that only German agencies can undertake such wiretapping.

Spec. McDougal, also interviewed by telephone, said that he had been "very heavily interrogated" and "roughed up" by intelligence agents. He said that they had told him that "these people who you, or whoever did it, went to, are out to subvert the American Army."

He said that his military occupation specialty is that of an interrogator in Arabic, and that his present job in the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion is "case reviewer."

Spec. McDouglas is 23 years old and is from Orger, Texas.

FBI Agents in Closet at Trial Allegedly Were Hunting 'Bug'

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 5 (AP).—A Justice Department attorney said yesterday there was possible evidence of a wiretap on the U.S. attorney's office on the day that eight anti-war activists went on trial on federal conspiracy charges.

Robert Schneider made the comment at a hearing called by U.S. District Judge Winston E. Arnow. Under discussion were two FBI agents found in a federal building telephone-switching room Tuesday, the first day in the trial of the Gainesville Eight.

The defendants, eight members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, are accused of plotting disruptive violence during the 1972 Republican National Convention.

The FBI said that, when the agents were found in the room, they were checking federal telephone lines for possible bugging. But defense lawyers, meeting in an adjacent room when the agents were found, say that they could have been there to listen in on the conference.

"The government intends on showing that there was possible evidence of a transmission wiretap going to the U.S. attorney's office," Mr. Schneider said as the hearing opened.

Judge Arnow asked: "You mean to say you were wiretapped?"

Mr. Schneider answered: "I think that's a possibility and would like to proceed first."

But Judge Arnow said that he could not allow the government to go first since the hearing was called on a defense motion.

Much of the hearing was concerned with circumstances surrounding the discovery of the agents and technical information relating to equipment inside the room and how it could be tapped.

Judge Arnow refused to allow Tom Hayden, a defendant in the Chicago Seven trial, to testify about what he said were bugging incidents at other conspiracy trials. The judge then recessed the hearing until tomorrow.

He said that, meanwhile, an electronic expert named by the defense could check defense telephones for possible bugging. While he was at it, Judge Arnow said that the expert could also check the judge's telephones and those in the U.S. attorney's office.

The afternoon hearing followed a morning trial session, in which a private investigator testified that he did not promptly report possible law violations by defendant Scott Camil, 26, because he feared for his family's safety.

Earlier, Stanley R. Marshall, of Gainesville, testified that he saw two M-14 rifles and a slingshot in Mr. Camil's apartment early last year. He said that Mr. Camil told him slingshots would be used against police in Miami Beach during the convention.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Marshall said that the rifles were in boxes and he saw them for only three or four seconds. He said that he didn't handle them but knew they weren't toys.

Defense attorney Larry Turner displayed a toy M-14 and asked if that was the one that Mr. Marshall saw. The witness said that it wasn't but that he had seen several toy guns at Mr. Camil's apartment.

Mr. Marshall, at the time a rent collector, said that he did not report the weapons or Mr. Camil's conversation to law officers until months later.

Asked why, he said, "The primary reason was fear for the safety of my family." The defense contended that the testimony was prejudicial and inflammatory, and demanded a mistrial. Judge Arnow refused.

Other defendants are: Stanley K. Michelson jr., 23, Gainesville; William J. Patterson, 24, Austin, Texas; Peter J. Mahoney, 23, New York City; John Kniffen, 25, New York City; Alton C. Foss, 25, Hialeah, Fla.; Donald P. Perdue of Hollywood, Fla., and John K. Briggs, 20, Gainesville.

More than 350 veterans and supporters, meanwhile, marched about two miles from the University of Florida campus to the courthouse to demonstrate support for the Gainesville Eight.

Studies Also Scheduled

Space Walk Today Involves Repair Work

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts conducted a dress rehearsal today for their longdelayed spac. walk, now set for tomorrow.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, were to unpack a 22-by-24-foot sheet inside the 118-foot space station and practice deploying it on two 55-foot poles. The V-shaped shade will cover the parasol-type version installed by the Skylab-1 astronauts after a shield was ripped off in the Skylab launch on May 14.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will do the actual work tomorrow morning. They will step outside the spacecraft, orbiting 271 miles above the earth, and lock the sunshade into place atop the space laboratory.

During the 3 1/2-hour walk, which will start about 1500 GMT, the astronauts will also replenish film in a battery of solar-telescope cameras, put in place an experiment device and check on some problem areas on the outside of the space station.

The astronauts spent most of this morning taking pictures of the earth, using an array of photo-sensor instruments that study the earth's resources.

During one 30-minute photo run, Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma took pictures which may help sportsmen catch more fish.

Fishermen Involved

In a team effort involving more than 500 deep-sea fishermen, two research planes, nine research ships and 131 fishing boats, the astronauts gathered data on water characteristics in a 3,600-square-mile area of the Gulf of Mexico off the Florida panhandle.

The fishermen on the Gulf were to record the location of all fish sighted, hooked and caught and give this information to scientists of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Two research planes flew over the area, gathering photo-sensor data with instruments similar to those aboard Skylab.

NOAA scientists will assemble the data and produce a blueprint of the Gulf region, relating water conditions to the location of the fish catches.

A female spider named Arabella was transferred by Dr. Garriott today from a vial, in which she was carried into space, to a cage where her efforts to build a web in the weightlessness of space will be studied.

Experts continued today to study the effects of an electrical short circuit which occurred early yesterday morning in the Skylab solar-telescope assembly.

Space-Walk Job

During tomorrow's space walk, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma are to look at, but not touch, a bundle of wires supplying power to the telescope assembly.

They will also look at the Apollo delivery vehicle's steering-rocket systems, seeking more information on the leaks in the broken jet thrusters. The leaks developed last week in the craft, which took the astronauts up to the orbiting laboratory and is to bring them home on Sept. 25 at the end of their 59-day mission. A rescue craft is being prepared at Cape Kennedy, Fla., but cannot be ready before Sept. 5 and Mission Control feels it probably will not need to be sent, because the Apollo craft docked to Skylab is still considered serviceable.

Yesterday, after days of struggling with a balky astronomy experiment, the astronauts jettisoned the device involved. The experiment was designed to study faint lights glowing in space beyond the earth's atmosphere. The equipment extended into space through an airlock in the side of the space station. The airlock is now free for other experiments.

Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma yesterday conducted their second earth-resources photo pass.

Later Capt. Bean, the mission commander, took Mission Control to task for the second time in a week for trying to jam too much work into their schedule. He said the flight plan for today, prepared on the ground, was too crowded: two earth-resources photo passes, some solar-telescope work, housekeeping chores and preparation for the space walk tomorrow. Capt. Bean objected when Mission Control said doctors also wanted them to do some exercise. Mission Control said it would re-examine the flight plan.

Spain Sentences Upheld

MADRID, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today upheld prison sentences for 32 Spaniards convicted of belonging to the Spanish Communist party or distributing "illegal propaganda." The sentences ranged from seven months to four years, two months and a day.

Riot Is Ended At Oklahoma State Prison

Armed Units Search Grounds for Rebels

McALESTER, Okla., Aug. 5 (AP).—Gov. David Hall said yesterday that "full order and total control" has returned to the Oklahoma State Prison where inmates had staged an eight-day rebellion.

National guardsmen and highway patrol troopers made two sweeps of the prison yard to remove the last 700 rebelling convicts and return them to their cells. The armed force, accompanied by police dogs, met little or no resistance from the inmates who had lived for the last week in makeshift quarters built in the prison yard.

Officials said that one inmate was stabbed and critically wounded and several firebombs were thrown early yesterday. Black smoke billowed over the area later as inmates burned their shelters and firewood taken from the prison furniture plant.

Yesterday afternoon, nearly eight days to the hour after the riot began, Gov. Hall stated:

"Full order and total control of the inmate population has been restored to the Oklahoma State Prison at McAlester."

Three inmates were killed in the rebellion and many were injured. More than $20 million in property damage was done, prison officials said.

Lawrence A. Carpenter, consultant for the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, toured the prison earlier in the week and described the uprising as "unquestionably the most destructive of any riot that has ever taken place in American prisons."

Troopers and guardsmen found about 25 inmates who had managed to hide in the ruins of burned-out buildings during their second sweep of the yard yesterday.

Highway Patrol Chief Jerry Matheson said that his men would return to conduct a more thorough search with the use of tear gas in areas where convicts may still be hiding.

A tunnel was discovered that reached from a hastily constructed shelter to beyond the first of two fences on the east edge of the prison, Mr. Matheson said.

"One more night and they could have been out," he said.

Sniper Shoots 2 In Pittsburgh at Football Game

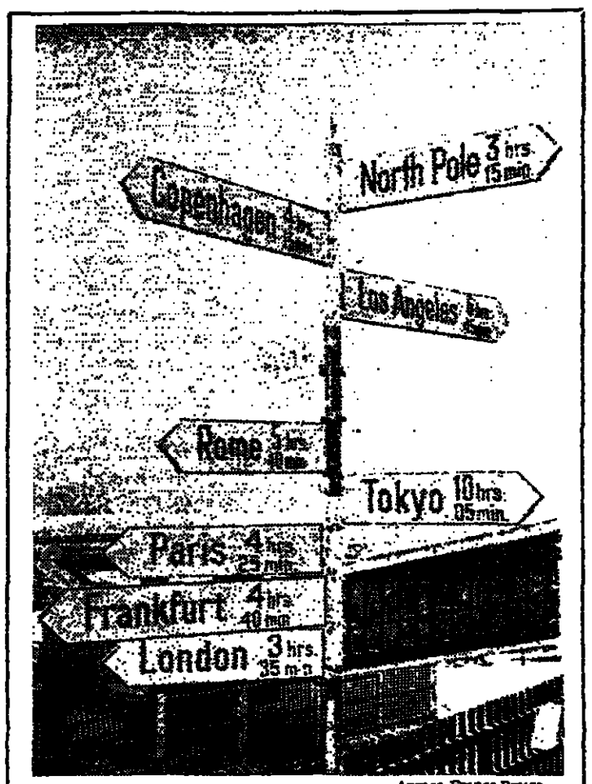
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Police conducted a citywide search today for a sniper who shot and wounded two fans at an exhibition football game yesterday between the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Baltimore Colts.

Police said that the man posed as a State Liquor Control Board agent. Two witnesses said that the sniper was about 40 years old, wearing a white suit, and had short, brown hair.

Police said that the victims were wounded with bullets from a .45-caliber pistol. The shootings occurred at halftime.

The two wounded fans were sitting in different parts of the stadium.

Twelve homicide detectives and 30 uniformed policemen joined security guards in watching the more than 50,000 fans leave the stadium. Many of the fans were unaware of the shootings and grumbled when they were asked to leave through only two exits.



Agence France-Presse.

SMALL WORLD—With today's modern means of transportation, no place is really very far away (including the North Pole), especially if you happen to be at the Sondre Stromfjord airport in Greenland.

Senator Links FBI Informer To Shootings at Kent State

By William Clairborne and E. J. Bachinski

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Terrence B. Norman, a 24-year-old self-described "gun nut" who now works for Washington's metropolitan police department, is being linked to the surprise announcement that the Justice Department has reopened its investigation into the May 4, 1970, shooting at Kent State University in Ohio.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., said in a letter to Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson that "it is quite possible" that Mr. Norman, who worked as an undercover informer for the FBI, fired the first shot during the campus protest against the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. The National Guard opened fire and four students were killed.

Moreover, Sen. Bayh said, the FBI appears to have shown little interest in Mr. Norman, and a state grand jury in Ohio did not interview him in the aftermath of the shootings.

Sen. Bayh's interest in Mr. Norman was aroused when he received a letter from a National Guard company commander implicating the FBI informer and Kent State student in the shooting.

The company commander, whose name was withheld by Sen. Bayh, quoted a lieutenant in his unit as saying he heard Mr. Norman say, "I think I shot one of the students"—something Mr. Norman has denied.

Guardsmen have said they opened fire on the students after a sniper shot at them. Tape recordings of the demonstration record a single shot of unknown origin, followed by firing from the skirmish line of guardsmen.

Sen. Bayh said that the unexplained first shot may have prompted the guard response. "In my judgment, it is entirely possible that one Terrence [Norman] was the catalyst," Sen. Bayh said.

The senator produced two transcribed statements by two other national guardsmen which also linked Mr. Norman to the shooting incident.

Maintains Innocence

In one of them, a sergeant said he saw guardsmen stop Mr. Norman behind the skirmish line. The sergeant said, "I heard the young man say, 'a student grabbed my camera and started to beat me up—I shot.'" The sergeant's name was also withheld by Sen. Bayh.

The guardsmen said in their statements that a plainclothesman arrested Mr. Norman, removed a revolver from his pocket and led him away.

Mr. Norman, who joined the Washington police force four months after the Kent State shootings, told The Washington Post that he will make no statements until he talks with his lawyer this week. He has persistently maintained his innocence.

Police officers said that Mr. Norman told them he was a student at Kent State in 1970 and worked part-time as a campus security officer. In an interview with Ohio law enforcement authorities Norman said he was working for "the campus police and higher ups" during the May 4 campus demonstration and intended to use photos he was taking for prosecution purposes.

The police officials in Washington said Norman told them he never fired his revolver during the demonstration, but that he struggled with some students and the weapon fell to the ground.

The police here said Mr. Norman told them he made a full statement to the FBI and local investigators, telling them that if they needed further information, he could be reached in Washington. He said he never heard anything further from the authorities or the local grand jury, and thought the matter closed.

To police officials here, Mr. Norman has maintained that he was never salaried as an FBI informer but had become friendly with local agents and had been asked to monitor several National Socialist party rallies.

The police said Mr. Norman told them he was not working for the FBI the day of the shooting.

As a result of questions raised by Sen. Bayh during the Senate confirmation hearing for FBI director Clarence M. Kelley, the FBI reported July 9 that Mr. Norman had received $125 for informing on National Socialist activities. Mr. Kelley said, however, that Mr. Norman was never under direct contract with the FBI.

One significant contradiction in the investigation of Mr. Norman's activities concerned the ammunition removed from his five-shot, 38-caliber revolver—and the weapon itself.

In several signed statements, it was learned, Mr. Norman said his weapon was loaded with four hollow point bullets and one steel-jacketed, armour-piercing bullet. However, a campus policeman who observed the revolver being opened the day of the shooting testified that the weapon contained five regular, ball-type bullets.

Additionally, authorities said that a trace of the revolver showed that it was missing from the stock of the Smith and Wesson Co. in Springfield, Mass. The firm's officials said there was no record of it having been sold.

Mr. Norman told the Akron, Ohio, Beacon-Journal in a telephone interview last month that he obtained the revolver in a trade with an acquaintance.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, August 6, 1973 *

No Authoritative Precedent

The procedural complexities of the constitutional case against the continuance of the Cambodian bombing have by no means clarified the basic issues involved. A Federal District Court judge ordered the bombing ended immediately, as "unauthorized and unlawful." An appeals court issued a stay against that order, and Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall upheld the stay, because of "the complexity and importance of the issues involved and the lack of authoritative precedents."

Then Justice Douglas, in spite of his recognition of the undesirability of "shopping around" for a favorable justice during a recess of the Supreme Court, vacated the stay issued by his brother justice, not as a determination of the question of constitutionality but that no more might be killed before that question was resolved. But Justice Marshall communicated with other members of the court and with their concurrence, the order to discontinue the bombing was again stayed.

Whether the United States—or Cambodia—will be the better for the fact that Congress permitted the bombing to continue until Aug. 15, instead of cutting it off earlier, is highly doubtful. Justice Douglas did not enhance the significance of the debate by his reference to a Cambodian peasant dying because he wanted socialized medicine, or, for that matter, by his use of the term Cambodian caper. But the Aug. 15 cut-off was, in fact, a political decision, and the probability that Congress allowed the bombing to continue for fear of a presidential veto does not alter the nature of the decision.

No one disputes that only Congress can declare war—it says so very plainly in the Constitution. But there is ample precedent in practice for the President to initiate acts of war, and for Congress to sustain him. What was constitutionally important about the Cambodian situation is that Congress asserted, and the President, however reluctantly, accepted, its right to put an end to such acts.

It can be argued, in political terms, that the President never should have forced such an issue. But it can also be argued—and an overwhelming majority of the Supreme Court seems to agree—that when the issue was decided politically, no single judge, no single justice, had "authoritative precedents" for intervening.

It is still possible that, once the present tangle is straightened out, an authoritative legal precedent may be created if the full court reviews the circumstances under which the American participation in the Indochinese war began and was continued. By then, however, the court may well decide the question "moot"—finished for all practical purposes. And as in so many matters concerning the "reservoir of power," whether possessed by the President alone or by the President and Congress, this might be the best result.

The Vietnamese war was disastrous for the United States (and for the Indochinese) from many standpoints. But such disasters do not necessarily derive from the lack of "authoritative precedents" at law, nor can they be avoided when such precedents exist. They are political failures and bear political consequences.

Spirit of Watergate

Important as it is to determine exactly who was guilty of what wrongdoing in the Watergate scandals, Watergate's true significance concerns more than an episode of political espionage and burglary. The deeper issues go to the heart of the American people's relations with their government. The spirit of Watergate has permeated the atmosphere of the White House in which governmental power is wielded.

The Senate hearings, though still inconclusive on many details, have already demonstrated beyond doubt that the administration viewed itself as an embattled enclave threatened by sinister adversaries bent on violence and subversion. President Nixon and his top advisers translated every expression of dissent and protest into proof of horrendous conspiracies, supported and financed by foreign enemies. In that distorted light potential hecklers and demonstrators appeared not as nuisances to be held accountable under the laws for any disruption, but as an enemy army to be sought out and destroyed with the full arsenal of counter-insurgency weapons normally reserved for warfare against a foreign enemy. This is not conjecture. It is the picture openly painted by Messrs. Ehrlichman and Haldeman.

The President's palace guard feared every potential Democratic candidate, not as a challenger under the rules of the two-party system, but as a usurper of the power that had to belong to Richard Nixon for the nation's salvation. This, too, is not conjecture. John Mitchell testified that he would have gone to virtually any length in keeping the lid on the festering scandals as long as he thought Mr. Nixon's re-election required it.

* * *

Where fear is chronic, such terms as right and wrong, moral and immoral, legal and illegal lose their meaning. Convinced that the administration and the republic for which it stands were in mortal danger, the President's surrogates felt themselves empowered—indeed, duty bound—to take whatever action they deemed necessary to protect the national security as they saw it. In that climate, breaking into the office of a political enemy's psychiatrist is, as Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized, an act of national defense.

Asked whether the President might claim the right to order murder as well as burglary in the interest of national security, Mr. Ehrlichman declined to draw any firm line.

In such an atmosphere of constant and imminent danger, it ceases to be surprising that the President resorts to the secret taping of all his conversations—or that he considers himself and his designees the sole qualified judges on whether the content of those tapes corroborates or contradicts vital testimony in the investigation of political crimes. Indeed, such presidential absolution concerning the tapes is only a pale reflection of Mr. Nixon's conviction that he alone may order American planes to bomb a neutral nation in secrecy, while assuring the American people that no such action had been taken.

* * *

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, who—as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—ordered and concealed the secret raids on Cambodia in 1969 at Mr. Nixon's command, saw nothing wrong with these actions because nobody "with a need to know" had been deceived. Gen. Wheeler's explanation is more succinct than that of any Watergate witness. Whenever rulers have persuaded themselves that the security of their country requires them to do whatever they deem necessary, they act in secrecy and in disregard of all legal and constitutional restraints. The novel doctrine of divulging only what, in the master's view, the subjects need to know gives automatic sanction to secrecy and deception.

The spirit of Watergate finds expression in enshrining the President's view of the nation's security as conclusive in the application or withholding of governmental power. Incongruously, it also leaves plenty of room for selfish political calculation—like that reflected in the machinations that linked a promised campaign contribution by ITT with clandestine negotiations to kill antitrust proceedings against that company.

The real constitutional crisis will not be resolved and the nation's future as a free, self-governing society assured until the American people comprehend and reject the doctrine of an all-knowing White House, empowered to act in disregard of the Constitution and the laws.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lease the Concorde

The two governments [France and Britain] which are financing the production of the aircraft should consider setting up a leasing consortium which would lease Concordes to the world's leading airlines directly. This could be at a rate which over, say, five years would cover the production cost and perhaps allow a small margin as well.

The aim would be to get as many Concordes as possible flying on the world's air routes. There is no doubt that a second generation of supersonic airliners will follow, and that these are more likely to be genuinely commercial aircraft. The United States industry firmly intends to supply these second-generation machines, and is encouraging the airlines to wait. If an Anglo-French leasing plan for Concorde were to prove successful, the generation to follow could be European. A continuing world lead in supersonic transport aircraft might well prove to be worth £1,065 million.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

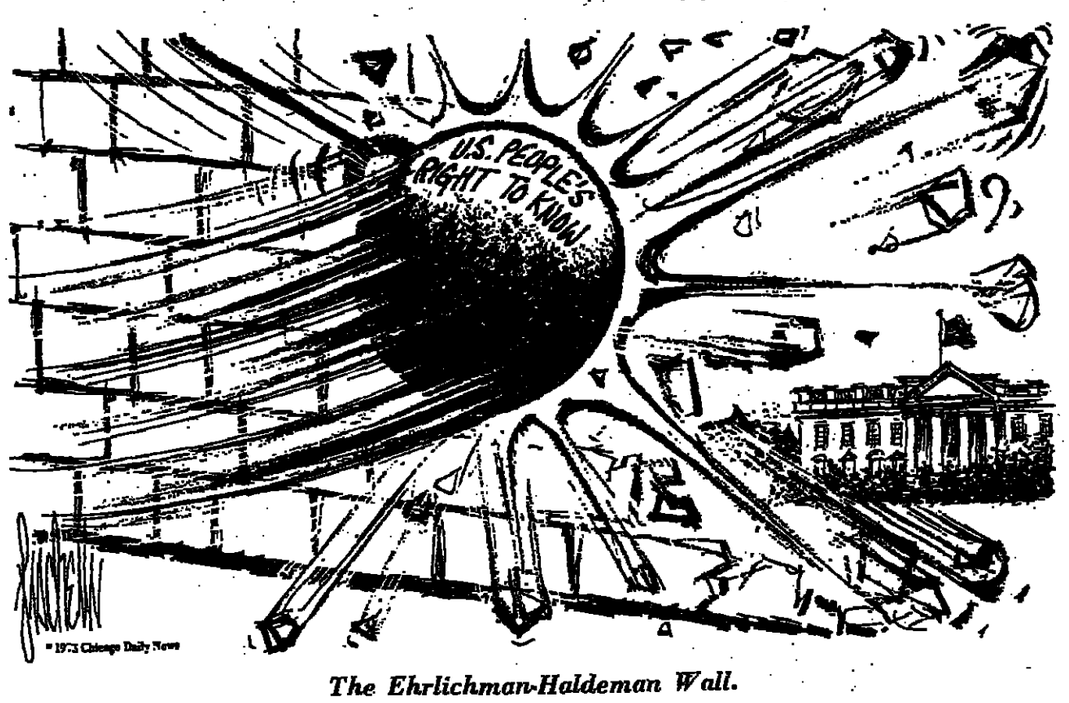
August 6, 1898

PARIS—There appears to be no end to the series of dangers threatening Spain. Our correspondent in Madrid says the Government eyes with anxiety the approaching arrival in the Peninsula of the 190,000 organized troops, embittered by defeat, that the close of the war and the loss of Spain's colonies will set at liberty. What is to be done with them? What course are they likely to take?

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mourning that the victim of a national tragedy made him President, but not worrying about the responsibilities startlingly thrust upon him, characterized the limited activities of President Calvin Coolidge today. Until now he has performed only one official act. He proclaimed next Friday as a day of national mourning, for Warren Harding. "Politics can come later," he said.



The Ehrlichman-Haldeman Wall.

Foreign Aid, Population and Poverty

By Jim Fallow

WASHINGTON—Among the criticisms made of U.S. foreign aid programs, one has the greatest potential to shake the faith of those who have traditionally supported international aid. It is the idea that, by providing help to the developing countries, we have postponed the date and diminished the chances of alleviating international poverty.

This argument rises from the observation that continued population growth will negate any conceivable economic advance in the poor countries. No one who has had any experience in the developing world can disagree. The question becomes what to do about it.

The solution some critics have recommended is imposed necessity; until the poor countries are kicked from the nest and made to fly on their own, the argument goes, they will not take the difficult steps necessary to bring their populations under control. Implicit in this prescription is the assumption that the major barrier to population control has been an international version of the welfare ethic, which makes leaders of the poor countries prefer increased Food for Peace shipments to going through the bother of setting up family-planning programs.

More Than Cold-Blooded

There is more wrong with such an approach than its cold-bloodedness. Attributing the failure of population control to a weakness of will among the poor nations overlooks the more fundamental cause of the situation. Apart from a few nations—mainly in Latin America, where politicians must grapple with the Roman Catholic tradition—most poor nations have by now realized that population growth is their single most threatening problem.

And yet the critics are right to say that the efforts, in India and elsewhere, are failing, hopelessly overwhelmed by the daily increase in numbers. (India nearly abandoned its vasectomy campaign when its planners calculated that even if all the country's doctors performed the operations full time they could not keep up with the increase in the male population.

Why have they failed? In most cases the barrier has been poverty itself, and the culture of impoverished people. Illiterate, they cannot read instructions; superstitious, they are naturally wary of doctors and operations; living on the margin of starvation, they make the same analytic mistake their ancestors have made for generations, viewing extra children as additional manpower. Poverty also means that the supply of doctors and nurses is limited, that the means of communication are unreliable and slow, and that simple devices such as birth control pills seem prohibitively expensive.

The effect of these forces is to create an economic and educational threshold, below which no family planning campaign can succeed. If no efforts are made to raise the country above this threshold, there is simply no hope for a humane form of population control.

The population explosion will, in any case, stop—not because fewer babies will be born, but because more of them will die. One of the many difficulties with such a solution is that it admits of no improvement. If the only constraint on population is Malthusian, then any economic improvement will immediately be consumed. More people will survive and the population expand once more.

Long-Term Escape

The only long-term escape from this trap is to duplicate the "demographic shift" which has taken place in the developed nations since the industrial revolution. It will not be quick or easy to reduce birth rates in the poor countries, but it will not happen at all unless we help set the economic preconditions by continuing—better, increasing—our aid.

At one time Americans might have reached the conclusion, on national security criteria, that the deaths of 30 million human beings were none of our concern, since they took place in a country of little strategic importance. In the coming decades, national boundaries will become increasingly permeable to economic and social forces, and the welfare of world humanity may be of acute practical interest to us. Most of the forces that will shape our lives in the next few years—resource shortages, environmental stresses, the third-world conflicts that will seem more threatening if atomic weapons spread—will compel us to define our welfare in global rather than in purely national terms.

Admittedly moral convictions cannot be argued, but they can be felt strongly: Is it not immoral to let 30 million Indians die when it is within our capacity to prevent it? Although it is hard to remember in this year of the big meat panic, per capita consumption of meat in this country is still rising. If we each ate only as much meat as we did in 1940—hardly an era of famine in the land—the remaining protein could go far toward meeting protein deficits elsewhere. We have, moreover, been holding 50 million acres of our farm land out of production as part of our national farm policy. The sacrifices involved in reducing meat consumption or subsidizing the farmers so they can send the extra grain overseas have not traditionally been forthcoming from rich nations, but the alternatives seem to me less palatable.

Mr. Fallow, an editor for the magazine Washington, has lived in West Africa. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Ebullient Yugoslavs

I am surprised that a veteran Belgrade hand like Cy Sulzberger should seem to have forgotten one paramount factor about the Yugoslavs (How Strong a Half-Way House?, IHT Aug. 1).

Whatever else might happen after Tito is no more at the helm, the one certainty surely is that any threat or attempt to intrigue or interfere by outsiders would unite the country. Nationalisms would take second place and Yugoslavia would—if finally there was nothing else for it—fight. The Russians—who *have* acknowledged Belgrade's right to its own "road to Socialism" though obviously they do not *accept* it—are well aware of this.

There are enough examples in Yugoslavia's history. In 1941, the nation overthrew the government which tried to tie it to the Axis and forced Hitler into precipitate invasion, though betrayal had gone too far and its resistance was foredoomed.

The further wartime record speaks for itself. In 1948, the country showed what it was prepared to do against Stalin. No one who was there through that summer and the following year—as was this writer—doubted what the answer would have been if the tanks poised just over the borders in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria had entered. Maybe it was as well that Stalin was ill advised that he had "only to shake the tree" and Tito would fall like an over-ripe apple since Yugoslavia was—after a terrible war—in no great shape to fight. But that Tito and the people would have done so was beyond doubt; and, as the years passed, the will to resist grew stronger and acquired the material strengths as well.

History repeated itself elsewhere in 1968 when the Czechs stepped out of line, but with a different denouement. This time, the Russians did intervene militarily, knowing, one suspects, their history and the vast difference of spirit and temperament between the patient, cultured Czechs and Tito's ebullient, passionately independent peoples.

One saw then how national rivalries in Yugoslavia, already cooking up to the turbulent period touched off in Croatia in 1971, were immediately subordinated to a feeling of unity against a common danger. The threat passed and the Yugoslavs, true to form, resumed their domestic, family arguments.

In Czechoslovakia in 1968, substantial pro-Soviet forces within the party were never finally eliminated and were on hand when the time came. Pro-Soviet elements in Yugoslavia who today might seek to "nourish" inter-republican disputes are negligible, probably more so than the 10,000 hard-nosed party old-timers Tito wisely locked up in 1948.

Croat "separatism"? Recently I encountered a group of Croatian engineers going home for a holiday from East Germany where their firm is engaged on a construction job. They were qualified men in the late thirties, not party members, and—to put it mildly—they were not enthusiastic about the "quality" of life in East Germany.

Were they "Croat nationalists?" "I suppose so," one said and they laughed, "but we are also Yugoslavs. Yugoslavia is an open country."

It is that, more than anything else—and I am sure Mr. Sulzberger agrees—and the Yugoslavs' own freedom of travel, etc., which, whatever its squabbles within, seem to insure a united Yugoslavia if any outsider tries meddling even after Tito has gone.

ERIC BOURNE.

Vienna.

Misleading

Hedrick Smith, in "East Bloc Goes Its Un-Soviet Way" (IHT, July 30), makes at least one point which is quite misleading. He describes "an East Berlin supermarket and department store on the Alexanderplatz that could pass easily in Atlanta." Last month, I happened to take a closer look at the goods and prices at this store. Whatever exchange rate or cost-of-living index is considered, the offerings were generally of poor quality and depressingly high in price. In Atlanta, this particular store would not attract one single customer—even if the dollar were equivalent to six DDR marks.

HENRY L. MASON

Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Support

Thank you for publishing the splendid communication from Mr. K.H. Hecht, (Letters, July 31) with whose views I am completely in accord. Too many letters you have printed are obviously from Nixon haters among the draft dodgers, school dropouts, flower children and other characters currently floating around Europe, who see President Nixon as the only obstacle to instant amnesty for deserters, legalization of marijuana, and abortion upon demand at taxpayers' expense, plus a full package of other free benefits.

The Watergate build-up is an artificial "crisis," a frightening illustration of the damage to a great country which can result when envious, self-seeking politicians join forces with irresponsible, power-hungry newspaper owners and their hatchet men. Hate and anger have been kindled and violent polarization among Americans encouraged; with incalculable long-range results.

CHARLES V. MONTAGUE.

Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

German High Court

The otherwise excellent article by Mr. J. Goldsborough (IHT, July 30)—"A Watergate Could Occur in Europe But Not in U.S. Style"—has one serious error. He stated that in none of the European countries "does a high court exist with the implied power of the U.S. Supreme Court to decide on the ultimate constitutionality of laws."

Such a high court exists in West Germany, called the Federal Constitutional Court. It is the highest court and is separate from the regular German court system. Not only does this Constitutional Court have the power to rule on the constitutionality of laws, but it also has the power to decide constitutional conflicts among the various German federal and Länder (state) entities, decide complaints about the violation of basic rights of individuals, outlaw anti-democratic parties (a neo-Nazi group and one of the two Communist parties have been outlawed), impeach the president, and others. The court consists partly of members for life drawn from the German court system and partly of law professors or lawyers appointed for eight-year terms.

Half of the 16 members of the Constitutional Court are elected by a special committee of the Bundestag staffed in proportion to the political makeup of the Bundestag. The other half is elected by the Bundesrat (Federal Council). The Federal Constitutional Court has functioned circumspectly in a liberal manner since its establishment in 1951. It has made many important decisions for Germany, some of which have established new constitutional rules.

FRANCIS D. PITRELLA.

Rheinbach, West Germany.

'Bleeding Hearts'

In his letter to the editors ("Bleeding Hearts", Aug. 2), Mr. Sid Bernstein demonstrates an ignorance of economics and international trade. Had he prepared his homework, he would have learned that Americans living abroad perform a useful and important task for their country.

Like it or not, foreign trade is here to stay and subsidiaries of American companies are needed abroad to compete in a growing world market. Americans living overseas watch over these investments, train local nationals to use modern and efficient methods, and generally act as ambassadors of goodwill, in a much better way than many diplomats and U.S. military personnel.

Mr. Bernstein mentioned in his letter that the profits of U.S. companies abroad do not go back to the American people but remain in the treasuries of foreign companies who manipulate them against the American economy. This is an apparent reference to the continuing weakness of the dollar, which is not due to profits retained by American subsidiaries abroad, but to a lack of confidence in our currency because of gross mismanagement of our government, for which any executive in private industry would have been fired long ago.

MARCEL G. SPAULDING.

Paris.

Nixon's Critical Decisions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The big question here now is how President Nixon can govern the country until 1977, and much depends on how he approaches this critical task of reconciliation in the next few months.

The plan now is for him to make a major speech to the nation, probably between the twelfth and fifteenth of this month, and shortly after that he will probably have to respond to a decision by the Supreme Court on whether to hand over relevant parts of his Watergate tapes, if so ordered by the highest judicial body in the land.

Right now the outlook for reconciliation is not good. The Congress is on the hunt not only for facts about the Watergate but about the President's houses, and the President is not in a compromising mood.

Toast to Tanaka

His view of the Watergate hearings was expressed not only in his refusal to hand over the tapes dealing with criminal charges, but in his toast to Premier Tanaka of Japan the other evening in the White House.

He and Premier Tanaka, he said, were "total friends and cooperators for peace," and then he added: "So let others spend their time on small, vicious, murky unimportant little things." This was not the first time that he complained about those "wallowing" in trivialities, and of course the same attitude has been dramatized in the Watergate testimony of Haldeman and Ehrlichman, who seem even now to think they did nothing wrong and even insist on reading moral lectures to the Congress.

This is obviously not the way to reconciliation. The current White House line is that the Ervin committee and the press are out to "get" the President, and that the President is just biding his time until the Watergate committee breaks for the summer recess when his "counter-offensive" will begin, and that even if the Supreme Court orders him to hand over testimony from his White House tapes, he would not obey such an order.

Fortunately, other voices in the administration are expressing more moderate themes. In a speech here the other night, Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, remarked that foreign policy was "an expression of the collective spirit and common aspirations of the entire nation. . . . Foreign policy is, and must be, the expression of a national and not a partisan purpose. . . ."

"The consensus that sustained our international participation," Kissinger added, "is in danger of being exhausted. It must be restored. We are tired of turmoil and exhausted by effort . . . there can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest, we will need to draw upon the country's best minds, no matter what their partisan political persuasion—not on a bipartisan but on a nonpartisan basis. . . ."

Two Approaches

Here are two quite different approaches to the present crisis and it is fairly obvious that there is little chance of restoring a nonpartisan foreign policy if the President is going to try to blame the Congress for whatever happens in Indochina, mounts a counteroffensive against the Ervin committee, and defies any order of the Supreme Court about any criminal evidence in the White House tapes.

How is the President to govern effectively in the face of these problems? Foreign governments have to know whom they are dealing with in Washington, and have some confidence that the President's decisions are going to be supported on Capitol Hill, and this confidence is not likely to be available in the foreseeable future.

For the present investigations and court cases have to go on, much as they irritate the President, and he can only make a bad situation intolerable by reacting in anger to the Ervin committee and to court decisions on the tapes.

Fortunately, Mel Laird and some of the other aides are urging caution on the President before he has to make his speech and to react to the Supreme Court's decision, but the root of the trouble is still that, like Haldeman and Ehrlichman, he thinks he has done nothing wrong, and tends to regard any concession to the Congress as a confession of guilt.

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Obituaries

Jazz Guitarist Eddie Condon, Advocate of Unscored Music

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (IHT).—Eddie Condon, 67, a jazz guitarist who performed with and led many of the outstanding musicians of the last 50 years, died yesterday.

He was hospitalized two days after his final public appearance, at the Newport in New York Jazz Festival in Carnegie Hall July 5.

Although he was considered one of the finest left-handed jazz guitarists, it was his proud boast that he had never taken a solo. In fact, he submerged himself so successfully in groups that musicians quipped that he did not actually play at all, but just went through the motions.

If his attitude as a guitarist was retiring, he more than made up for it as a talker. In 1927, he talked his way into his first recording date, taking several of his musician friends in Chicago with him and thereby establishing what has become known as "Chicago-style" jazz.

Despite his unassuming manner on the bandstand, jazz critics in the 1930s found his playing a model of what a guitar should contribute to a rhythm section. Hugues Panassie, a Frenchman who was one of the first internationally recognized jazz critics, wrote in his book, "Le Jazz Hot," that "few musicians have so much to give to a hot orchestra as Eddie, with his metronomically regular rhythm which induces superb swing."

That praise, however, did not prevent Mr. Condon from taking umbrage at other, less complimentary remarks on jazz made by Mr. Panassie when he visited the United States in 1938.

"He's a game guy, coming over here and telling us how to play jazz," Mr. Condon said of the French writer. "We don't go over to France and tell them how to jump on a grape, do we?"

In the mid-1920s, he played with trumpeter Bix Beiderbecke and associated with a group of youngsters who also were interested in jazz—Bud Freeman, Jimmy McPartland, Benny Goodman, Muggsy Spanier, George Wettling, Joe Sullivan and Frank Teschemacher.

In 1927, he had his first success as an advocate of unscored small-band jazz. "Jazz cannot be scored," he declared. His statement caused some major musicians, including Red McKenzie, to challenge Mr. Condon to reproduce some of the famous jazz numbers of the day without planned scoring.

Mr. Condon brought together a dozen friends the following day and they played for Mr. McKenzie, who was so impressed that he used his influence to get them a recording session, from which they established Chicago-style jazz.

"The musicians in our band have only two rules," Mr. Condon said. "Shoes must be worn on the stand, and anybody who falls off must get back under his own power."

In 1946, he opened his own club on West Third Street, which he characterized as "Town Hall with booze." In 1957, he moved the club to East 56th Street.

Despite his lifelong devotion to unscored music played by a small jazz band, he did not like be-bop or progressive jazz. Once when a waiter in his club dropped a tray of dishes, he admonished:

"Boys, none of that progressive stuff in here, please."

His friends often expressed concern about his drinking, for which he always had a jocular reply. "For a bad hangover," he once prescribed "the juice of two quarts of whiskey." And once his wife typed a list of his musician friends who had died of liver trouble. After glancing at it, he said, "There's a drummer missing," and handed the list back to her.

Elias Venezis

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Elias Venezis, 69, Greek author, playwright and member of the Greek Academy, died Friday night of cancer.

Born Elias Mellos in Kydonies in Asia Minor, Mr. Venezis was sent by the Turkish authorities as a teen-ager to labor camps in Anatolia. He was among the few who survived the experience and he described it in his first book, "Number 31328." That book was followed by "Aeolian Land" and "Calmness," also describing the life of the Greek inhabitants of Asia Minor who were expelled from their lands after the war of 1922 between Greece and Turkey.

During the occupation of Greece, he was arrested by the Nazis and imprisoned as a hostage in Athens. He depicted this experience in his play "Block C."

Tania Balachova

ALENÇON, France, Aug. 5 (AP).—Tania Balachova, 71, Russian-born French stage and screen actress, died yesterday, a few days after completing a film with Italian actor Marcello Mastroianni.

Born in Leningrad, then St. Petersburg, in 1902, she studied dramatic art at the Brussels Royal Conservatory and won a first prize there in 1925. She later settled in France, where she appeared in more than 40 Paris stage productions and established her own drama school.

Antonios Mexis

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Antonios Mexis, 52, retired colonel and deputy minister for social affairs, died yesterday of a heart attack, the government announced.

Col. Mexis was one of the most reserved and mild-mannered of the group of officers that brought down the Greek monarch in 1967.

As a young officer during World War II, he saw action in Crete. During the Communist guerrilla war, he commanded a company of raiding forces. After the military take-over in 1967, he was appointed secretary-general of the Ministry of Social Affairs. He was promoted to deputy minister in 1971.

Byron Dexter

SOUTH WOODSTOCK, Vt., Aug. 5 (NYT).—Byron Dexter, 72, former managing editor of the quarterly Foreign Affairs, died at his home Thursday after a long illness.

One of his major accomplishments, aside from his stewardship of the magazine, was a bibliography evaluating more than 2,000 books on international relations published from 1920 to 1970.



AP.

Eddie Condon

Water of N.Y. Spa May Cause Cancer; Drink Limit Is Set

By David Bird

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—People who have been drinking the mineral waters of Saratoga Springs for years, in the belief that it was good for their health, are now being warned not to drink more than one glassful a week on the grounds that the water could cause cancer.

For almost two years, since New York State Health Department researchers found that waters from the famed springs contained up to four times the recommended top limit of radium, the springs have displayed signs saying that the radiation from the radium could be harmful to health if used continuously.

But since then, additional studies have indicated that dangers may be associated with much lower levels of radium and much stricter warning signs are about to replace the earlier ones at the spa, north of Albany in upstate New York.

Lester Nimsker, superintendent of the Saratoga Spa State Park, said that the new signs being prepared by painters will say: "It is recommended that not more than one glass per week be consumed."

The warnings are the result of tests begun in 1971 by Dr. John Matuszek, director of the State Health Department's Radiological Sciences Laboratory. At that time, when there was concern over the purity of bottled water being sold in the state, Dr. Matuszek's laboratory began routine tests of different brands.

In those tests, the laboratory technicians found that water from the springs, bottled under state supervision, contained up to 400 picocuries of radium a liter. The recommended top level at that time for regular consumption was 100 picocuries a liter.

Because it was felt that not everyone was drinking steadily from the springs—much of the consumption was by occasional, curious tourists—the caution at first was believed to be sufficient.

In the last two years, he said, studies have indicated that the limit of 100 picocuries a liter (34 ounces) may be much too generous.

The Federal Environmental Agency, he said, is now suggesting a guideline of one-half a picocurie a liter for general drinking water supplies.

Dr. Matuszek said that there was somewhat of a dilemma about where to set the "safe" levels for the Saratoga Springs because, while some persons did drink the water regularly, the water is not considered a basic general water supply.

Cancer associated with radiation exposure can take many years to develop.

Separatists End Sit-In Protest at Swiss Embassy

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Belgian authorities have released 29 young French-speaking separatists from Switzerland's Jura region, who surrendered to police yesterday after a 22-hour occupation of the Swiss Embassy here.

A police spokesman said that the militant group was freed after an identity check and several hours of interrogation.

Earlier yesterday, about 20 separatists from the Jura seized a police station for more than three hours in Delemont, in northern Switzerland. They left the building after being told that police reinforcements were on the way. They had occupied the building in order to secure the release of five Belgians, detained after helping 29 Jura separatists to occupy the Belgian Embassy in Bern for more than an hour yesterday.

The Belgians later were released by the Swiss.

Members of the "Belier" (battering ram) separatist movement said that they took over the Belgian Embassy to spotlight the demand by the French-speaking Catholic minority in the Canton of Bern for an autonomous Jura region within the Swiss Confederation.

3 Youths Sought In Manx Blaze That Killed 50

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 5 (UPI). — Twenty-five detectives have arrived on the Isle of Man to join a hunt for three youths suspected of starting the Summerland Fun Center fire that killed at least 50 persons.

Police said that 49 persons were still missing.

Police are seeking three youths, aged about 16, who were seen acting "furtively" near a miniature golf where the fire started.

The Summerland center, a seven-story building with walls and ceiling covered with transparent plastic sheets, was crowded with about 2,000 British and Irish vacationers when it caught fire Thursday night.

The fire spread in a matter of minutes, consuming the whole building, trapping some of those inside and sending the rest fleeing in panic. The building cost £2 million and opened two years ago.

Austria Forces Down Turkish Troop Plane

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A Turkish troop carrier was forced to land at Innsbruck airport today after it violated neutral Austria's airspace, a Ministry of Defense spokesman said.

The plane was forced down by an Austrian jet fighter after being spotted by radar as it entered Austria from Italy, the spokesman said. All military aircraft must have permission to overfly Austria, the spokesman said.

The plane, carrying 30 Turkish soldiers to NATO bases in the Netherlands, was allowed to continue its flight.

An Austrian Rightist Party Heads Off Anti-Semite Row

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Austria's smallest political party has headed off a potentially explosive national issue by disavowing a party official who said publicly that he disliked Jews.

The statement was made at an embarrassing time for the Freedom party, whose leaders are being quietly courted as future coalition partners by Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. His ancestry is Jewish but he says he is an agnostic.

The Freedom party, which could have a balance of power in the next elections in 1976, has strong rightist traditions and many ex-Nazis as members but is striving for a more liberal outlook.

The party's attempt to change its image was endangered briefly when the deputy leader of its Vienna branch, Hans Klement, said that he would oppose a coalition between the Freedom party and Mr. Kreisky's governing Socialists on racial grounds.

"My upbringing and my basic attitudes would not permit it," Mr. Klement was quoted as having said in a magazine interview. "I don't think I can leap over my own past."

Admits Some 'Antipathy'

Mr. Klement, 63, who was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army in World War II, denied he was anti-Semitic but said that the ideological "model which I have built for myself is essentially different from what exists today."

He admitted feeling a "certain subconscious antipathy" toward Mr. Kreisky because of Mr. Kreisky's background.

Mr. Klement was also quoted as having pleaded for a "certain tolerance" in public attitudes toward Nazi concentration camps because, he said, "such concentration camps also existed on the other side."

For many Austrians, the interview was also disquieting because it evoked tarnished concepts of a Germanic Austria. Mr. Klement said that the idea of an Austrian nation was absurd.

While such views still exist in Austria they are rarely mentioned in print. Austrians generally prefer to forget the welcome given by many citizens when Hitler enforced the country's union with Germany in 1938.

Freedom party leaders declared that Mr. Klement had spoken for himself alone, but stopped short of public censure, apparently to avoid alienating old rightist party members. Officials termed Mr. Klement a relic of the party's old guard.

But the party leadership discreetly persuaded Mr. Klement to retire, and less than a week after the controversial interview was published he announced his "free and voluntary" resignation from his Vienna post.

The party leader, Friedrich Peter, himself a wartime Nazi officer, sought to play down the incident, saying that there were old-timers in all parties who had trouble adjusting to current ideas. Other party spokesmen said that they "decisively rejected" any anti-Semitic tendencies and that racial ideas were incompatible with the party program.

The Freedom party has only 10 seats in the parliament compared with the Socialists' 93 and the conservative People's party's 80, but it has made gains at the expense of both parties in local elections.

Mr. Kreisky maintains friendly relations with the party as a safeguard in case he loses his absolute majority in the 1975 elections and needs minority support to stay in power.



Bruno Kreisky

Russian Triumph In World Junior Chess Tourney

THORNABY-ON-TEES, England, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Alexander Belyavsky of the Soviet Union today won the world junior chess championship after a long final-round battle with Yugoslav Slavojub Marjanovic.

At the end of the three-week competition in this northeast England town, Briton Tony Miles was placed second and Marjanovic—one of the original favorites to win the title—finished equal third with two other players.

Miles, who finished only half a point behind Belyavsky, outplayed Dutchman Roy Dieks in their match today and won in 28 moves.

J. Freile of Ecuador, who ended at the bottom of the group-A list of the competition, was easily defeated in 17 moves by another Englishman, Michael Stean. Stean's victory put him level in th final listing with Marjanovic and Larry Christiansen of the United States.

Victory Is Shared

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Albin Planinc of Yugoslavia and Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union shared victory in the IBM chess tournament here today.

In the 15th and final round, Planinc beat Bert Enklaar of the Netherlands and Petrosian beat Ivan Radulov of Bulgaria. Ljubomir Kavalex of the United States took third place.

U.S. Port Depth Foils Soviet Ship

BIG STONE BEACH, Del., Aug. 5 (AP).—A Soviet oil tanker draft is too deep for its intended berth in a Delaware port.

The 49,000-ton Fedor Poletaev remained anchored in the lower Delaware Bay this morning, discharging about one-third of its crude-oil cargo onto barges. The vessel arrived in the bay on Friday and it was discovered that its draft was too deep for the bay.

The lightened ship will attempt to dock at the Getty Oil Refinery in Delaware City.

Soviet Ships in Romania

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Soviet warships Friday sailed into the Romanian Black Sea harbor of Constanta on an official visit of friendship, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Army-Police Post Is Stoned After Belfast Protest March

BELFAST, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—British troops fired rubber bullets today to disperse a mob of about 250 youths who broke away from a demonstration and stoned an army and police post.

The incident occurred as 2,000 persons were ending a march through Catholic areas of West Belfast to protest the detention without trial of persons suspected of republican guerrilla activities.

The march was part of a campaign to mark the second anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in this British province, where more than 850 persons have died in four years of sectarian violence.

The march was organized by the newly formed Political Hostages Release Committee. Many demonstrators carried banners of the Sinn Fein organization, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Protest for Prisoners

Some marchers also called for the release of Michael Farrell and Anthony Canavan, jailed leaders of the leftist People's Democracy movement. The two are in the fifth week of a hunger strike, but their health is said to be satisfactory.

Mr. Farrell and Mr. Canavan are serving sentences of eight and six months respectively for leading an earlier protest march into the city center despite a government ban.

Today's march kept well away from central Belfast.

When young marchers first attempted to stone the Springfield Road police and army post, they were stopped by march stewards. However, the youths returned after the demonstration had passed the building. They hurled bricks and bottles, but dispersed after the rubber bullets were fired.

Last night, guerrillas launched a mortar attack on an army post in Lurgan, west of Belfast, after a day of shootings and bombings around Northern Ireland.

Five shells were fired in Lurgan but all fell short of their target, and no one was hurt.

In Belfast, troops patrolling near the city's Royal Victoria Hospital in the Catholics' Falls Road district came under fire from snipers and shot back, but there were no casualties.

In the city center, fire bombs were found in two shops but neither ignited and they were dismantled by troops.

In Londonderry, a shop and a post office were blown up last night. There were no injuries.

In the Irish Republic, a 17-year-old Belfast youth was seriously injured when troops manning a roadblock opened fire as he jumped out of a car and ran toward nearby woods.

Roadblocks had been set up to catch raiders who escaped with £15,000 after killing a man in a Dublin payroll robbery Friday. Police suspect the robbers were members of the IRA and might try to flee to a Catholic area in Northern Ireland.

Explosion Damages Villa of Moravia

PREGENE, Italy, Aug. 5 (AP).—A small bomb explosion last night damaged the villa of Italian writer Alberto Moravia in this sea resort near Rome.

Mr. Moravia, a leftist, was not at the villa at the time of the explosion. Police said that they believed the bomb was planted by ultra-rightist terrorists. Nobody was hurt. Damage to the house was light.

Queen Returns to U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh returned here yesterday from the Commonwealth conference in Ottawa.



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International Herald Tribune
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The Multinational Giants: A World Monetary Villain?

By Sidney M. Robbins and Robert B. Stobaugh

NEW YORK—Like Janus, the Roman god, the multinational enterprise is often viewed as having two faces.

One is benign, reflecting its contribution to international economic growth and stability; the other is malignant, reflecting a policy of self-aggrandizement that may upset delicate economic balances among the nations of the world.

The two devaluations of the dollar, combined with a subsequent decline in its exchange rate, raise questions about the role of multinational enterprises in affecting currency relationships. Which face do they wear in this important area?

The lack of data prevents a certain answer, but reasonable surmises can be made on the basis of available evidence.

One fact at least is clear. The multinational enterprises carry a big monetary bat that could be used with powerful results if these enterprises were to act in concert. And given that they talk to the same few bankers, concerted action is highly possible.

The 300 or so American companies that qualify for the title "multinational" have more than $25 billion in cash or near-cash items such as Treasury bills, part of which is held abroad.

In addition, the companies have abroad perhaps another $100 billion of inventory and accounts receivable. Although these assets are needed to run day-to-day business, they can be used as collateral to raise funds that in turn can be shifted across national boundaries.

The liquid assets of all non-American multinational enterprises are about the same as those of the American multinational concerns.

These huge resources overshadow the central reserves of any nation. The five nations with the largest reserves are West Germany, with about $31 billion; Japan with $16 billion; the United States, with $14 billion; France, with $12 billion, and Britain, with $7 billion.

Large-scale, short-term flights of capital ordinarily come about because of expected currency changes rather than interest-rate differentials.

When such movements occur, it is difficult to ascertain the proportion attributable to so-called currency speculation and that attributable to the defensive efforts of multinational companies seeking protection for the purchasing power of their liquid assets.

But if all the multinational enterprises simultaneously decided to move all their funds held as cash and marketable securities and not being used in their day-to-day operations into just one or two countries, there would be a huge increase in the reserves of the countries receiving the flows.

Effect on Reserves

For example, if all debt owed to the parent companies in the United States by foreign affiliates were paid immediately, the central reserves of the United States would triple. Conversely, such flows could deplete a considerable portion of the central reserves of even the biggest countries.

Based on extensive interviews and examinations of company records, we find that the concept of a profit-maximizing multinational enterprise moving large amounts of funds to exploit currency weaknesses is exaggerated. More realistically, the world of multinational enterprises is composed of different types that act in different ways.

The relatively small concerns (those with less than $100 million annual sales by foreign units) do little in the way of moving money. They have neither the experience nor the staff necessary to manage such moves.

An intermediate-sized group of companies ($100 million to $500 million in annual sales by foreign units) tends to be the most vigorous in movements of funds.

They are experienced enough to know what to do, and their systems are not so complex as to prevent headquarters from coordinating actions on a worldwide basis.

These companies engage in two principal types of monetary activities. First, by changing the timing of payments on intercompany accounts, they create leads and lags in the international flow of funds that have the same effect on nations' central bank reserves as does shifting funds.

Direct Action

Their second category of actions is more direct—they move cash either by depositing in or borrowing from banks in different countries or by making loans to or repaying loans from other members of the multinational family (that is, so-called "intercompany loans").

But the large enterprises, those with really big financial clout, seem too complex for extensive use of such actions. Generally, their management practice is to work through rules that permit operations to be conducted without constant headquarters surveillance and which, incidentally, make detailed coordination of financial objectives difficult.

For example, one company whose records we have studied had a negative net working capital in the four years prior to the devaluation of the British pound in 1967, thus insuring that it did not suffer a writedown in asset values when the pound was devalued. Any loss in assets would be automatically offset by a reduction in local liabilities denominated in the same money as the assets.

For the three years after the pound's devaluation, the policy was reversed and the net working capital denominated in sterling was positive.

Since it was believed that there was little risk of an asset writedown, no sterling loans were incurred to offset the sterling assets. This policy resulted in reducing interest costs because funds could be borrowed outside Britain where money was available more cheaply.

No Rules

However, when a currency comes under attack the rules are thrown out of the window. Judging from our studies, the multinational companies don't start the attacks.

There are plenty of other holders of funds to do that—some $130 billion in the Eurocurrency markets (that is, nonresidents with foreign currency positions in European banks), the big multinational banks that have mushroomed foreign branches in recent years, Middle East moguls who are accustomed to dealing in many currencies.

But once an attack under way becomes so strong that a change in the value of a currency with a fixed exchange rate is apparent, the multinational companies, afraid of being stranded with an evaporating treasure, jump aboard the boat of currency movers. Their movement of funds contributed to the inability of nations to defend fixed exchange rates.

Some financial executives argue that such actions are healthy because they force a movement to get its exchange rates into line with market forces.

Virtually all American multinational enterprises gained experience in dealing with changing currency values as a result of the sterling devaluation of 1967; the upward revaluations of the West German mark and Japanese yen, and the dollar devaluations of 1971 and 1973.

More Activity

Partly because of these experiences, they are moving more money now than they did a few years ago, and some financial executives have begun to promote the idea of the corporate treasurer's office becoming a "profit center" in which the gains and losses from foreign-exchange transactions would be tabulated and the net results disclosed.

In fact, reported profits on this basis give an incomplete picture, because a fundamental function of the financial executive is to raise funds, which necessarily means incurring a cost.

No company to our knowledge keeps sufficiently detailed records to be able to determine whether the actions it took were more profitable than all other reasonable alternatives.

In our opinion, the financial executives were able to make easy exchange gains when the currencies were supported at a fixed exchange rate by various governments. These executives could hardly afford not to play the game when the house insures that the players must win—and that's exactly what governments do when they support a fixed exchange rate.

The floating exchange rates have changed the rules by no longer making it a cinch to win.

Thus, despite their increased monetary activity, the multinational corporations probably have caused little of the selling pressure against the dollar in the floating market, but neither have they supported it. They have followed a wait-and-see attitude, continuing to conduct intercompany transactions pretty much on a business-as-usual basis.

To be sure, when facing the need for a strong currency, they have sold dollars for future delivery to remove uncertainty concerning possible subsequent changes in the value of the dollar related to the other currency.

Although such transactions appear to be on the rise, they are often limited by various governmental restrictions and characteristically represent routine business operations rather than speculation or deliberate attacks on the dollar.

Much more facile in this area and more prone to take speculative positions are the big multinational banks whose traders are sensitive to the changing tides of currency relations.

What about the future? The viability of the floating rate is still in doubt and its survival will depend to a large extent on the degree to which movements in exchange rates prove to be stabilizing or destabilizing.

We are skeptical about any major agreements being reached on principles of currency reform at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund scheduled for September in Nairobi, Kenya. There are simply too many disagreements among the nations, each zealous in protecting its own self-interests.

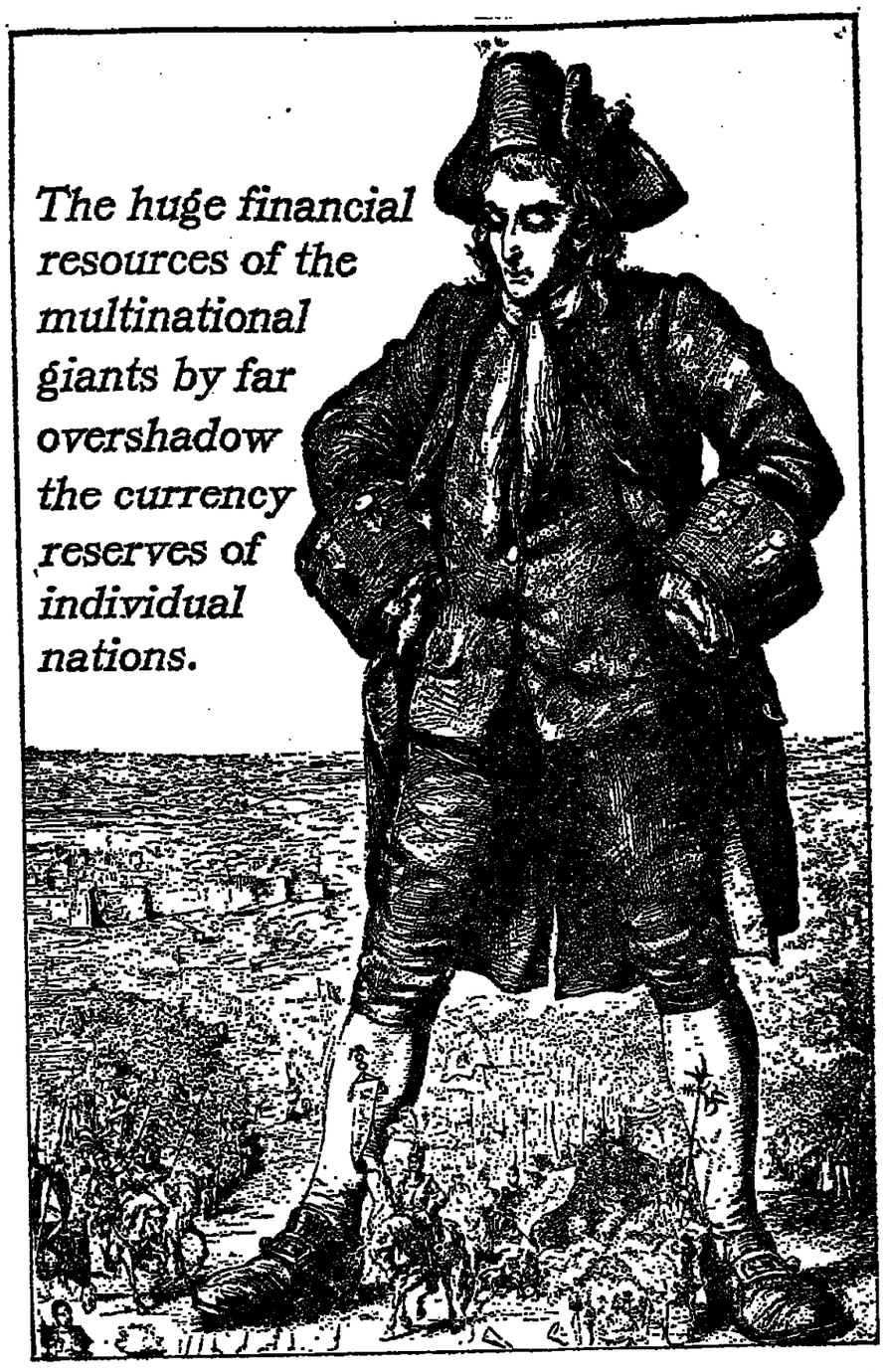
Floating

A system of international monetary cooperation is not likely to grow from the seeds of economic nationalism. Accordingly, at least in the foreseeable future, currency floats probably will continue, particularly since government and private officials are learning to conduct their business under these conditions without the pressures of recurring monetary crises.

As multinational managers improve their ability to move funds through their intercompany links, however, governments are likely to become apprehensive about these transfers and seek controls on short-term capital movements.

In these circumstances, the pendulum will swing back and the multinational enterprises will find themselves shackled in their ability to protect against currency changes.

Dr. Robbins is professor of finance at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business and Dr. Stobaugh is professor of business administration at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. They are joint authors of "Money in the Multinational Enterprise: A Study in Financial Policy," published this year by Basic Books, New York. This article was written for The New York Times.



Blacks Vs. Blacks

Who Kills Whom In New York City

By David Burnham

NEW YORK (NYT).—A black resident of New York City is eig times more likely to be murdered than a white resident of the ci a computer analysis of police records indicates.

A second key finding of the study is that in slightly more tha four out of five New York homicides, the killer and his victim are the same race.

The study of who kills whom in New York City was made The New York Times on the basis of a sampling of every 15 homicide arrest report and related documents compiled by policem here during 1971, the last year for which complete records we available when the study was begun.

Computer Used

A Times computer was used to correlate the race, age and of both the killer and the victim and to develop tables that draw more detailed portrait of homicide in New York than previously h been available.

Some of the highlights of the study are the following:

● Crime rates projected from the sampling indicate that 48 every 100,000 black New Yorkers were homicide victims in 1971. T compared with 28 of every 100,000 Hispanic residents and 6 of eve 100,000 white residents.

● Of the sampling of victims, 50 percent were black, 24 perce were Hispanic, 22 percent were white or other and 4 percent were u recorded. Of those arrested for homicide, 60 percent were bla 25 percent were Hispanic and 15 percent were white.

● Where the race of the victim and killer was known, 48 perce of the sampled homicides were black against black, 21 percent H panic against Hispanic and 13 percent white against white. Thi intraracial homicides accounted for 82 percent of the total.

● Eighteen percent of the homicides crossed racial lines—9 pe cent blacks and Hispanics killing whites, 4 percent whites and Hi panics killing blacks and 4 percent whites and blacks killing Hispani Because of the sample size, statisticians say the small percentages a less exact than the large ones.

● Both the murdered and the murderers were found to be ove whelmingly male. According to police records, 81 percent of t victims and 87 percent of those arrested for homicide in New Yo City were men.

● The largest single group of murder victims—26 percent—we 30 to 39 years old. The largest group of those arrested for homici —34 percent—were 20 to 29 years old.

The New York Times initiated the computer project more th a year ago to examine the rapid rise in murder.

Nationwide, murder increased 61 percent in 1968 through 19 In New York City, it increased 59 percent from 1968 through 19 For the first six months of this year homicides continued to increa with 11.6 percent more than in the same period last year.

Difficult Questions

The political debate has rarely attempted to answer the difficu questions of why the amount and rate of homicide has sharp increased during the last decade and why the black homicide rate considerably higher than the rate found among whites and Hispani

Other than the often cited explanation of the increasing ava ability of lethal weapons—New York police officers seized five thi more handguns in 1972 than they did in 1963—even the experts a unable to agree on a single explanation.

In an essay entitled "Why Blacks Killed Blacks," Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a black psychiatrist, restated the theory that the econom and social frustrations of a sharply segregated society and the pre sures of poverty might lead to violent acts against the first availa target.

Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, director of the Center for Studies Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania a an expert on homicide, cites the different but not incompatible theo that some low-income groups in the United States have a cultu heritage of violence that results in the sharply varying rates homicide.

In addition to noting the race, age and sex of who killed wh the Times's study provided other insights into murder in New Y City.

● The most frequently used murder weapon was the gun, i in 47 percent of the sample cases. Knives were used in 35 perc of the cases, physical force, such as strangling, in 9 percent, an blunt instrument in 4 percent. Other methods accounted for remaining 5 percent.

● Thirty-eight percent of the slayings occurred on the str 35 percent in apartments, 11 percent in hallways, 10 percent in co mercial establishment and 6 percent in other places.

● The relationship between the victim and the killer could be determined from police records in 59 percent of the cases. But the sample cases where such information was available, 25 percen the homicides involved a stranger killing a stranger, 26.8 perc seemed to involve acquaintances, 17 percent involved persons were related, 15 percent involved husbands and wives, 12.5 per involved people living together and the balance involved o relationship.

This breakdown did not agree with a recent New York Po Department study that suggested that the proportion of homic involving strangers was increasing in the city and now stood about 50 percent of the total. However, Inspector John Bonner, former commander of the crime-analysis unit, said he felt the dep ment assessment of the relationship between the victim and murderer was based on inadequate information.

Although there was little information in the police records ab the occupation of the murder victims, the documents did give a pr of the work background of those arrested for homicide: 39 per were unemployed, 34 percent said they were laborers, 10 percent they were students, 7 percent were housewives, 5 percent were truck or bus drivers, 1 percent were businessmen and 4 percent not recorded.

In an overwhelming number of the cases—75.5 percent—only person was arrested in a killing. In 12.8 percent of the cases, were arrested; in 4.3 percent, three were arrested, and in 7.4 perc four or more were arrested.

The largest proportion of homicides occurred in the late eve and early morning hours and during the weekends. Looked at four-hour segments, 25 percent occurred between midnight and 4 a 10 percent between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m.; 8 percent between 8 a.m. noon; 10 percent between noon and 4 p.m., 20 percent between 4 and 8 p.m., and 27 percent between 8 p.m. and midnight.

By day of the week, 25 percent of the homicides occurred Saturdays, 18 percent on Sundays, 9 percent on Mondays, 11 per on Tuesdays, 8 percent on Wednesdays and Thursdays and 21 per on Fridays.

Chicago Homicide Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A total of 486 persons were murd in Chicago during the first 6 1/2 months of 1973, a nearly 35 per increase over the same period for 1972, police statistics showed to

There were 486 homicides in 1973 compared to 361 for the s period in 1972, an increase of 34.6 percent.

Police recorded 867 rapes, up 4.5 percent, 6,784 cases of ser assault, up 12.6 percent, 13,691 robberies, up 14.8 percent, 24,087 b glaries, up 26.8 percent, 47,851 thefts, down 0.1 percent and 1 auto thefts, up 19.1 percent.

Can the U.S. Afford an All-Out War on Cancer?

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A short sentence President Nixon spoke two years ago has achieved a certain immortality in the minds of men and women who are fighting mankind's war against cancer: "To the extent money is needed it will be provided."

The President made that statement on May 11, 1971, in announcing the administration's intention to launch a national research effort against cancer unprecedented in scope and intensity. A law passed before the end of that year gave organizational substance to the pledge. It augmented the role of the National Cancer Institute and provided for large increases in funds for the institute's programs.

The need for such a campaign was unarguable. This family of diseases is the cause of death for 350,000 Americans annually. But there were two questions: Could such a pledge possibly be kept, considering the size and complexity of the cancer problem? Could an all-out war against cancer be found without seriously cutting back the effort against other major health problems?

Competing Priorities

One of those problems, heart disease, causes three times as many deaths a year as cancer, and a law was passed last year that held out the promise of more money for heart disease research. Late last month, however, the administration quietly sent to Congress a special report and covering letter that raised questions as to the strength of the commitment in a time of budget problems, inflation and entanglement of competing priorities.

Last week, two Democratic leaders of the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, called a news conference to denounce the administration's health policies, charging that the President's all-out war against cancer was "more myth than reality." Sen. Mansfield is the majority leader, Sen. Magnuson the chairman of the Health Appropriations subcommittee.

They made public internal memorandums from the National Institutes of Health to the Office of Management and Budget and the high command of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare saying that the administration's budget restrictions would have serious ill effects.

The memos were drawn up late last year while the fiscal 1974 budget was being drafted. In one document, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, who was replaced as director of the NIH this year, said increases were being proposed for cancer and heart disease and the rest of biomedical research was being cut back. Dr. Marston said the sad effects of this will be felt for many years to come and that the President should be made aware of the long-range impact this will have on the health of the nation.

Limit on Budget

In a separate memo, Dr. Frank J. Rauscher jr., director of the National Cancer Institute, replied to a request from the Office of Management and Budget for his estimate of the effect a budget limit of $550 million would have on his institute. The institute had asked for $640 million. Dr. Rauscher said that the $550 million level would seriously limit the institute's ability "to carry out the objectives the executive and members of Congress have so often enunciated." He listed 15 programs that would suffer.

In its final form, the fiscal 1974 budget proposal gave the institute $500 million, but last week Dr. Rauscher said he felt the institute has been well treated by the administration. In fact, the NCI budgets have risen sharply in the last few years, but not at the pace many had hoped to achieve. Furthermore, the administration failed to spend $58 million of the total $492 million intended for use in the fiscal year just ended.

And what of heart disease? Persons concerned about this problem had followed the President's cancer initiative by exerting heavy pressure for a stronger war effort of their own. This led to the law last year which gave the National Heart and Lung Institute increased stature and the expectation of more money in a fashion similar to, but on a less grandiose scale than, the elevation of the cancer effort.

The law required that the institute draw up a five-year plan and send it to the administration and Congress. Some 350 experts worked on this requirement for six months and produced a 10-part report which the administration sent to Congress last month with no publicity at all. A covering letter from HEW offered a possible explanation of this uncharacteristic lack of fanfare.

Heart People

The plan had suggested that the heart effort needed $46 million more, this fiscal year, than the $260 million the administration wants to commit. The heart people thus are asking for a little more than half as much money to combat the nation's No. 1 killer as the cancer people are getting for public health enemy No. 2.

"The administration's answer was frosty. "As written," the covering letter said of the report, "it does not reflect a consideration and development of priorities among our research objectives.

"The potential danger of looking at only a single research area is illustrated by the fact that the plan's recommendations for heart and lung research, if implemented within the approved 1974 budget levels, would result in a reduction of $46 million in other important research fields and, consequently, a potential imbalance."

It is the old problem of the two-front war. Cancer and heart disease are probably the nation's two most important health enemies. They just keep on taking lives and even the United States doesn't have limitless resources for their conquest.

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Eurobonds

Two Issues Sold, One Withdrawn As Unfavorable Forces Hit Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 5 (IHT).—The international bond market opened long enough to get two issues sold last week and promptly shut down again, the victim of diverse unfavorable forces.

The decline in Wall Street prices—which last week tumbled 27.84 points as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average—was no help to the $25 million convertible loan from Beatrice Foods. The bonds, carrying a [illegible] 7/8 percent coupon, were priced at par with the rights to be converted into common stock after April 1, 1974 at $22.75 a share, a premium of 12.3 percent over the prevailing New York price when the issue was closed. A premium of around 12 percent had been expected.

However, between the time the issue was announced and the terms set, the stock price declined so that the 12.3 percent premium puts the exercise price just about where the stock was trading when the issue was announced. The failure to raise the premium to make up for the erosion of the stock price was interpreted by some bankers as a sign of weakness and, indeed, the issue was being bid for on the secondary market at a discount of 2 percent.

The incessant upward spiral in short-term interest rates was one of the main factors depressing Wall Street and made for difficult conditions in trying to market Standard Oil of Indiana's $20 million Eurobond. The issue, carrying an 8 1/2 percent coupon, was priced at 97 1/2—down from the 98 1/2 that had been anticipated—and subsequently was being bid for at 96.

The combination of rising short-term rates and the companion decline in bond prices (as prices drop, yields rise) was too much for the proposed 600 million Luxembourg-franc offering from Burton and the issue was withdrawn.

Adding to the Eurobond market's difficulties were the new Italian foreign exchange controls. These inhibit new investments by requiring that a sum equal to 50 percent of the purchase price be deposited by the investor in Italy in a non-interest-bearing account.

The rules also affect changes in portfolios. This means that even *if an investor seeks to sell some* old Eurobonds and use the proceeds to buy new ones, the 50 percent reserve requirement comes into force. In addition, banks which previously had to have an overall balance in their overall foreign position (holdings of deutsche mark assets would balance out a short position in dollars, for example) must now be in balance for each currency. This is thought to have provoked Italian selling accounting for last week's sharp decline in deutsche mark and French franc Eurobonds.

Losses of up to 2 1/2 percent were noted in the DM sector while quotes for Eurofranc bonds were off up to 4 percent.

The one exception in the DM sector was the quote for the Transocean Gulf 6 1/2s, which rose from 95 to 99 3/4 after Gulf Oil, the parent company announced it would redeem the issue at par on Sept. 1.

This is not an official calling in of the issue as Gulf does not have a right to exercise that option until Sept. 1, 1975 and then at a penalty price of 101. However, the offer is expected to be successful as it is in the interest of investors to make the exchange and reinvest their DM in higher yielding paper now available.

For Gulf, the advantage lies in reducing its foreign exchange exposure lest the exchange rate gets worse. Gulf borrowed 200 million DM back in 1968, a loan then valued at the equivalent of $50 million. If Gulf had to buy that many DM to redeem the issue today, it would take $86 million.

In fact, however, it is assumed that Gulf will be using the proceeds from the sale of its Emden oil refinery and 750 service stations in Germany to units of VEBA. The value of that transaction has not been disclosed.

Gulf has two other DM issues outstanding—5 3/4s of 1980 of which some 80 million DM is still outstanding and 7 1/2s of 1986 of which the full 100 million DM is still out. The curiosity of Gulf's not redeeming the most expensive 7 1/2 percent issue first is explained by the fact that

(Continued on Page 9, col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1972
	July 28	July 14	
Commodity index	195.1	188.7	120.3
*Currency in circ..	$68,051,000	$68,250,000	$62,448,000
*Total loans ..	$120,104,000	$119,926,000	$97,660,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,780,000	2,826,000	2,356,000
Auto production.	120,162	156,744	56,483
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,374,000	9,339,000	9,668,000
Freight car ldgs.	534,614	532,409	499,150
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr	40,053,000	39,068,000	37,559,000
Busn. failures...	178	176	225

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,674,000	84,024,000	81,752,000
Unemployed	4,258,000	4,381,000	4,802,000
Indust'l prodctn.	123.9	R123.5	113.4
*Personal income.	$1,027,100,000	R$1,018,700,000	$922,900,000
*Money supply..	$263,300,000	$260,500,000	$245,100,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	132.4	131.5	125.0
Cnstr'n contracts.	183	173	154
	May	Prior Month	1972
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,039,000	R$111,625,000	$104,260,000
*Exports	$5,778,100	$5,602,800	$3,971,000
*Imports	$5,793,600	$5,760,700	$4,467,700

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

Worry Over Climbing U.S. Interest Rates Depresses Prices on the N.Y. Stock Exchange

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Stock prices fell last week, partly *on profit-taking but mostly on* worries over climbing interest rates. The two previous weeks had produced the best rally of 1973.

During those two weeks, the Dow Jones industrial average advanced more than 50 points as it climbed for 10 straight sessions.

But Wall Street's worries caught up with prices last week to produce the opposite result—a string of five declining sessions.

The Dow finished on Friday at 908.87, registering a weekly drop of 27.84 points. More than half of this setback was accounted for by Wednesday's plummeting market, when the Dow tumbled more than 14 points and many glamour issues posted substantial losses.

Main Questions

Two of the main questions confronting the market are: How high will interest rates go? And will they cause a recession in 1974?

It may take months to answer both questions, but one thing seemed clear on Friday. The banks' prime lending rate, just one week after it had been raised to a historic high of 8 3/4 percent, was ready to break records again.

The Franklin National Bank of New York increased its minimum lending rate for corporate clients to 9 percent, a move followed by several other banks. Meanwhile, some Wall Street analysts have forecast that the prime rate could move to 9 1/4 or even 9 1/2 percent before topping out.

Bond prices continued to fall, despite a strong rally on Thursday. Fears of further inflation and other factors sent bond prices lower and bond yields higher.

Treasury bill yields, along with other money rates, rose to record levels.

The highlights of the week's business, financial and economic news included these developments:

The U.S. wholesale price index for July dropped 1.4 percent from June (after seasonal adjustment) to 134.9 percent of the 1967 base. Industrial prices, at 126.9 percent, were unchanged. Farm, process food and feed prices fell from 163.6 in June to 156.9 in July... The U.S. Treasury said that subscriptions for its new 20-year 7 1/2 percent bond fell short of the $500 million it sought to raise, the first time since World War II that such an issue was not fully sold out.

Some banks increased their prime rate to 9 percent from 8 3/4 percent... Recommendations developed by the Hunt Commission and proposed by President Nixon for changes in the U.S. banking system include removal of ceilings on time and savings deposits, allowing savings and loan associations to make consumer and interim construction loans and removal of ceilings on federal housing authority and veterans mortgages.

Stay in Court

IBM obtained a stay, in the United States Court of Appeals, of the $150,000-a-day fine imposed by the Federal District Court for refusing to turn over documents to the government having a bearing on the antitrust action against the company... SCM filed a suit in Federal District Court against Xerox for $435 million, charging violation of the antitrust laws.

People: The International Monetary Fund appointed H. Johannes Witteveen as managing director... Marshall T. Mays was named president of the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Earnings: U.S. Steel quarterly earnings, $1.56 vs. 97c... American Motors, 61c vs. 31c... Cerro, $1.54 vs. 81c... Halliburton $1.31 vs. 90c... Schlumberger, 58c vs. 45c... Revlon, 85c vs 74c.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market declined sharply last week in continued slow trading.

Brokers attributed the weakness mostly to investors' concern over *the continuing rising interest rates* as well as *profit-taking.*

Until Monday, prices in both markets had advanced for 10 consecutive sessions. One broker noted that the high short-term interest rates were the major overhanging factor affecting the market.

Another broker commented that "money is the fuel for the stock market and when it becomes expensive, it removes the *impetus for investing.*"

Helping to stem the downward trend last week was the continuing flow of favorable second-quarter corporate earnings reports and the news that some government analysts expect the United States to have a small trade surplus for 1974, reversing a trend that began in 1971.

The Over-the-Counter industrial index reflected the weaker tone of the market and finished on Friday down 1.64 to 101.02.

On the American Exchange, the price index ended the week off 0.19 at 23.35.

Turnover on the exchange last week fell to 11,359,000 shares from 15,549,000 shares in the previous week.

Volume leader on the exchange was McCulloch Oil, at 1,424,600 shares. It fell 1 to 5 3/8. Most of the volume represented one block of 1,021,400 shares traded at 5. This was the largest block in terms of share volume ever traded on the exchange.

Among other losers were the Carnation Co., which dropped 3 3/4 to 85 and W. W. Grainger, which fell 2 3/4 to 35 1/4.

Resisting the lower trend, Walmac Industries, a chicken processor, rose 2 7/8 to 20 1/2. The company said the recent rise in its stock was due to higher earnings and the rising prices for its broilers.

In the Counter market, issues losing a point or more last week included Christiana Securities, Roadway Express, National Liberty, Safeco Corp. and Government Employee Insurance.

On the upside, Centronics Data gained 4 1/2 to 31 1/2 after reporting an increase in profits for the year ended June 30.

Another winner was Intel Corp. which gained 2 to 54. The company reported a large backlog of orders.

Among the other gainers, Northrup-King jumped 5 to 26 and National Patent added 1 3/4 to 11.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzib Co	3	4¾	4½	4¾	
ACMAT Corp	688	12¾	11½	11¾	— ¾
AES Tech Sys	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
AID Inc	38	3¾	3¼	3¼	
AITS Inc	277	7½	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
APS Inc	76	16¼	14½	14½	— 1½
ASG Indust	10	6⅞	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
AVM Corp .16	46	4¾	3½	4	+ ½
Aaron Bros	29	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅞
Accelerator Inc	58	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ⅛
Acme Gen .24	10	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
AcushnetCo .52	22	24½	21¼	21¼	—3¼
AdamsDrug .80e	217	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Addmaster .04e	48	3	3	3	
Addisn Wesly .20	67	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Advance Ross	72	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
AdvancdMed Sci	8	7¼	7	7¼	
Advanced Mem	133	6½	5½	5½	—1
AdvancdMicr De	411	14¼	12	14¼	+2
Advanced Sys	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
After Six	37	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
Agnico Eagl Min	573	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
Alanthus Corp	67	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	
AlbanyIntl .56	176	18⅜	18	18¼	— ¼
Albertsinc .17	14	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Aloxan Alex .44a	344	20½	20	20¼	
AlexBaldwin .60	144	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
Algorex Data	23	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Alico Land Dev	29	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Allephy Bev s	124	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allergan Pharm	188	19⅝	17½	17½	—1¼
Allied Leisure	166	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	
Alld Teleph .24	138	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
AlldVanLine B	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Allyn Bacon .25	25	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅜
Alodex Corp	35	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Alpex Computer	239	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Amarex Inc	18	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Amcourt System	60	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
Amedco Inc	20	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
AmAppraisl .42e	21	11	11	11	
Am Arts&Crafts	29	4⅛	4	4	
Am Beef Packer	63	6	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Am Biomedical	37	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AmConHom .05e	37	6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
AmElec Labs	22	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
AmExpress .52	2834	63⅞	61	61⅞	—1½
AmExp cv pf1.50	180	190½	182⅝	183	—4½
AmFlltrona .43	66	9½	8½	9	+ ½
AmFinlCorp .04	492	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
AmFurnit .28	134	8	7¾	7¾	
AmGreetings .25	580	46	43	43½	—2½
AmLaFranc .02e	62	8⅝	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅞
Am Marine Ltd	99	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Micro Sys	312	16⅝	13½	16⅛	+ ¼
Am Nuclear	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
AmQuasar Petro	77	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
AmShipBldg wt	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Telecomm	252	17¼	15⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Am Telev&Com	41	25¼	24½	24¾	— ½
AmUrban Devel	39	4⅛	3⅜	3¾	— ⅜
AmWeldMfg .80	36	11½	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
AmmestGrp Inc	75	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
Amterre Devel	104	2	2	2	
Anadite Inc	47	3	3	3	
Analog Devices	99	11	9¼	9¼	—1¾
Anaren Micrwve	176	4¼	3⅛	3¼	
AnchorSav Asso	155	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
AndersnGrnd .12	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Anderson Jacobs	114	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
AnheusrBus .63a	2967	43⅝	40¼	41⅞	—2
Anixter Bros	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
AnkenInd .10e	45	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Apexco Inc	85	10½	10	10	— ½
Applebaum Fd	41	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
ApplDigit Data	283	2¼	1⅞	2¼	
Appld Material	52	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
April Ind	17	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
ArchonPure Pd	54	3	2⅜	2¾	— ⅜
Arden Mayfair	274	3⅝	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅜
Argo Petroleum	12	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
ArkanWnGas .78	150	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ½
ArlenProp 1.74e	222	14	13¼	14	
ArpejaCalif .60	71	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
Arrow Automot	4	13½	12½	13½	+1
ArrowHartH 1	68	16½	16⅛	16½	
Artco Bell .15e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Arvida Corp	79	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
AssoColaBtlg .27	99	25½	23½	23½	—2
AssdTrkLinA .49	66	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
AtlanGasLt 1.08	113	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	—1
AtlanNRes 1.62e	33	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Atlantic Ind	21	5¾	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
AtlanticCont Sy	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
AtlanPepsi Btlg	13	9	9	9	
Atlas Hotels .05e	41	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Atwood Oceanics	64	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
AtwoodOcean un	12	17¼	16½	16½	— ¼
AtwoodOcean wt	30	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ½
Autotrain Cp	457	10⅞	9⅛	9½	—1½
BCC Inc	140	6½	5¾	5¾	— ¾
BT MtgInv77 wt	73	5¼	3¼	3½	—1¾
BairdWarn 2.01e	43	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Baird Atomics	36	5½	5⅜	5½	
BakerBros Inc	29	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
BakerFent .60a	43	36	35	36	+1
Baldwin&Lyons	122	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
BallCorp .50	177	11¾	10¾	10¾	—1¼
BallyMfg .02e	1104	55¾	51½	54¾	+ ⅜
Baltek Corp	88	8	6½	7¾	— ½
BankBldgEq .72	110	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	— ⅞
BankamRlt 2.08a	95	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
BarcoofCal	69	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Barnes HindePh	160	24¼	20¾	23¼	+ ¼
BarnesMtgIn .70	270	17⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—1⅜
BarnesMtg un	108	19	17⅝	17¾	—1⅛
BarnetMtg 80wt	17	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	—1
BarnettWin 1.40e	76	19	17⅜	17⅝	—1
Barnett Winst un	70	23⅛	19½	19⅝	—1¼
Baskin Robbins	10	13	12	12	—1
BassFinl Corp	48	8	7	7	— ⅛
BassettFurn .80a	207	25¼	24	24½	
Bayless Mkts .60	116	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Bayly Corp .40	88	7½	6⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
BeaconPhoto Sv	62	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅜
BeehiveMedic El	18	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
BeelineFash .34	29	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
BekinsCo .42	65	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅝
Bentley Labs	184	28¼	25¼	26	—1½
Berkley Bio Eng	52	8	6¼	6⅛	—1¼
BerkilneCo .40e	52	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
Best Products	554	46	42½	43	
Betz Labs .20a	167	44	42¼	42½	
Beverage Cann	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
BeveragMgt .18	56	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—1
Bevis Indust	11	2	2	2	
Bibb Co	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
BigDrum .30	18	13¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅞
Bi-Lo Inc	57	11¾	10¼	10¼	—1½
Billy theKid .09p	2	5	4½	5	+ ½
BioMed Scien	112	54½	48	50½	—4
Bird&Son 1.20	9	28	26½	26½	—1½
BlockDrugA .48	195	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
BlueChipStp .24	67	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
BobEvanFrm .60	29	23½	21¼	21¼	—2¼
Bohemiain .53b	81	16¼	15¼	15¼	—1
BonAire Indust	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Bonanza Intl	1630	8½	6½	7½	—1⅛
Booth Newsp .80	51	23½	22	22	— ½
BoozAllenH .12	13	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅜
BradenInd .20	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Brand Insulation	20	5¼	4⅛	5	+ ⅝
BrassCraft Mfg	22	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1½
BrencoInc .44	7	21½	21	21	— ½
BrinksInc .30	633	11½	10¼	11½	+1¼
Bristol Prod	53	6⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	131	8	7¼	8	+ ¼
BrooksScanln .48	13	16	16	16	
BrotherIntl Co	35	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BrownTom Inc	95	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ⅝
Browning .50	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Brunos Inc	13	8¾	8¼	8¼	
BuckbeMears .40	120	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
Buckeyeint .20e	42	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Building&Ld Tec	8	6½	6½	6½	
BuilderInvGp un	10	35½	35	35	
BuilderInvGp wt	118	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
BuildingSys .01e	53	1¼	1	1	— ¼
BurnsRL Cp .05e	89	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Burnup&Sims	563	23⅞	22¼	23⅞	+ ⅞
Burris Ind	60	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
ButlerMfg 1	90	43	41½	42	—1
Butler Nat Corp	43	3⅜	2⅞	3	— ⅜
CFS Contl Inc	95	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e	80	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
CI RltyInv un	37	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
CI RltyInv wt	108	1	⅞	⅞	
C&R Clothier	101	3¾	3½	3½	— ½
CNA LarInv .37e	93	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10	27	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
CP Prod	12	3	2½	2½	— ½
CRS Design As	37	7¾	7½	7½	
CabanaCoach Cp	31	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ½
Cable Funding	692	9¼	8	9¼	+1¼
Cafeterias Inc	9	16½	16½	16¼	— ¼
Calbiochem	30	12¼	11⅛	11¼	— ¾
CalPacUtil 1.27	29	20¼	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
Calprop Corp	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Cambridge Mem	105	14	12	12⅛	+ ¼
CamernBwn wt	95	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
Camin Ind	48	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅜
Campanelli Ind	51	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
CampTagg 1.04	34	24½	23⅛	23¼	—1¼
Canandaig Wine	71	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
CannonM n.20e	63	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅝
CanteenCp .45	750	21½	19½	21½	+1½
Capehart Corp	379	9	7½	8⅞	— ⅝
CapitMtg 2.51e	129	25½	23½	24⅛	—1⅜
Capital Mtge wt	160	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
CapitNatCp .50b	4	24½	24½	24½	
Capital Swst	32	5¼	5	5	— ¼
CapitolInt Airwy	75	2⅞	2½	2½	
carbon Fuel .29	55	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
CardinalPet .10e	13	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
CarlbnLeiswr .50	35	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Carolina Carib	52	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Cayman Corp	219	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
CedarPoint .28e	21	15	15	15	
Cencor Inc	28	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅝
CentMtgRlt 1.69e	46	19¾	19	19	— ⅞
CentVtPSvc 1.28	60	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
CentronDat Cmp	2506	31¼	24¾	31¼	+6
Century Labs	58	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
CenturyTel Ent	32	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
ChambrlnMf .40	63	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
ChampParts .13	237	17	15	15¼	
ChanceAB 1.04	33	18¾	18½	18½	
Channel Cos	274	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
Charming Shop	19	15¼	14½	14½	— ½
Chef Pierre	40	13½	12½	12	+ ½
ChemedCorp .44	79	33½	32¼	33	+ ½
Chesapeake Inst	10	6¼	6	6	
ChiBrdgIron .80a	639	86¾	81⅜	83½	—3
Chieftan Devel	62	12½	11¾	12⅛	— ½
Chilton Corp .16	31	6⅞	6	6	— ⅞
ChristnSec 5.85e	61	167	162	162	—5
Churchs FrChk	653	8⅝	6⅞	7⅝	—1
Cinemation Ind	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
CinnFinl .44	181	21¾	20¼	20¼	—1½
CircleF Ind .40e	29	5¾	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Citation Mfg	18	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 75wt	26	7½	6½	7½	— ⅜
CitznSoRl 77wt	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	
CitznsUtilA s	74	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Clarcan Petrol	30	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Classfd Finl	49	6	5½	5¾	— ⅛
ClevTrRlt 1.72e	47	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
ClevtrRlt wt	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
CleveNpkRa .30e	35	10¼	9⅜	9⅞	—1
Clinical Sciences	143	11¾	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
Clinton Oil	2167	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .66	51	12	11	11	—1
Coast Catamarn	11	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
Coastl Dynamics	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Coastal Ind .20e	53	9⅛	8	9	+1
Cobe Labs	57	30	27½	28	—2
Coburn Optical	229	23	21¾	22	— ½
CocaBtlgLA .63	236	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
CocaBtlgMia .20	138	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	116	9	7½	9	+1½
CocaBtlCons .39e	31	16¾	14¾	14¾	—2
Codex Corp	46	13	13	13	
Coheren Radiatn	164	12½	10¾	11¾	—1
ColemanAm Cos	102	8⅜	7½	7⅝	— ½
Colombia Corp	72	6¼	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅝
Com Share Inc	16	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¾
Combined Prop	103	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
ComcastCp A	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Comdisco Inc	24	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Comix Commun	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
CommerceGrp s	15	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
CommCirHse .20	244	28	28	28	
ComlState Cp	8	2½	2½	2½	
CommwlTelPa 1.28	23	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
CommwltThoa .20a	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Commun Prop	253	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Comprehn Comm	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
Compusamp Inc	175	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Compuscan Inc	166	10¾	9½	10¾	+1¼
Computax Svcs	41	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Comput Automat	245	12⅛	10⅝	11⅞	—1
Computr Design	37	5	5	5	
Computer Mach	238	7⅝	6½	6⅞	— ⅞
Computer Trans	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Computer Usage	5	5	5	5	
Compulrvisn Cp	90	14	12	12¾	—1¾
Comtech Labs	75	14⅛	12½	13	—1½
Comten Inc	20	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Concept Inc	47	8¼	7⅛	7½	— ⅝
ConsEquit .14e	8	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
ConsumBldg Mrt	228	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
ConsumDist .07h	22	26½	26½	26½	
Confech Inc	35	4	3½	4	+ ¼
Context Inc	93	6⅞	5⅛	6⅞	+ ⅞
Contl Hair Prod	31	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
ContlllProp 1.38e	398	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Continfo Sys	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
Contran Corp	175	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Cordis Corp	72	31	28	28	—3
Cornelius Co	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
CourierCp .10e	32	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
CousinsProp .15	190	22½	19½	22	—2¼
CraddTerry .66	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Credit Insurers	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cross Co	165	20½	19	20	+ ½
Crown Crafts	15	6⅞	6¼	6¾	
CrumpEH .10h	87	17	16	16	— ½
Crutcher Resrcs	756	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
CullumCos .28	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Cunningham Art	43	5¾	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
Currentinc Shr	161	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
CurtisNoll .50	156	18½	16	16½	—2
Dairy Queen Str	21	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Damson Oil	762	7½	6¼	7	
Daniel Int .40	407	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
Danker Wohlk	21	3	3	3	
DankerWohlk wt	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
Danners Inc	59	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
DannieMob Hom	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
DartDrug .13	236	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Data Card Cp	29	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
Data Design Lab	97	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
Data General	900	43	40¼	42	+1
Data 100 Corp	296	13¾	11¼	11½	—1¾
Datapoint Corp	198	14¼	11⅝	12	—1½
Davis Wtr Waste	21	20	19	19	—1
DeLuxeChk .38	395	36	33¼	36	
Debron Corp .80	18	11½	11½	11½	
DecisnData Com	573	15⅞	12½	12¼	—2⅜
Decoratorind .20	23	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .10	1265	53	47½	52¼	+ ½
Delhi Int Oil	49	5¾	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
DelaValRlty .44e	27	9½	9½	9½	
DentoMed Ind	39	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	394	16¼	12¼	13	—3¼
DiamCrysSlt .60	41	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	61	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
DickAB Co .44	112	28¼	27¼	28	+ ¼
Digicon Inc	30	3½	3¼	3¼	
Disc Inc	17	2	1⅞	2	
Diversfd Earth	147	13½	12½	12¾	— ½
Doculel Corp	740	41	39	39¼	— ¼
Dollar General	202	9⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Domin Mfg 1.86e	26	17	16¼	17	+ ¼
Dominion MR un		22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Dominion MR wt	10	5¼	5	5	
Donald Corp	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
DonaldsonInc .66	73	27⅜	25½	26	—1½
Donbar Develop	122	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Donovan Cos .80	38	10¼	9	9¼	—1
Dorchester Gas	803	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅜
Doughties Fds	127	5¾	5	5¾	+ ⅝
Dow Jones 1	103	32½	31½	31½	— ¾
Downe Commun	121	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Downlowner Cp	43	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	50	15	14	14¼	— ¾
DuckwallStr .16	18	10½	10	10	— ½
Dunkin Donuts	188	3½	3	3	— ⅜
DurrFillMed .12	45	11½	9½	9½	—2
ECRM Inc	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
EDS Nuclear	28	10½	10	10½	
EZ Paint .12e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Early Calif Ind	210	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
Earth Sciences	130	6½	6½	6½	
EastmetCp .25e	206	13¼	10¾	12½	+1¾
EconomicLab .37	322	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
Education Dev	60	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
ElPasoElec .84	274	12⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
Elba Systems	63	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
Electro Nucleon	99	6	4⅝	5	— ⅝
Elect Transist	44	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
EllasBros Rest	8	11	10⅞	11	
Elimans Inc	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Elscint Ltd	50	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅜
Emersons Ltd	144	11⅞	10½	11½	— ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	371	11⅞	7⅞	11¼	+3½
EnergyConv un	70	16	11	15¾	+4¾
Energy Ventures	59	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Environ Resrch	24	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Envirnmtl Sys	19	3	2½	2½	— ½
Erb Lumber Co	8	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	72	28	27⅛	28	
ExcelIncShr .16e	73	24	23¼	23¼	
ExchngeBncp .44	72	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
Exchange OilGs	64	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
Executive Ind	153	4⅝	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅛
Extracorpl Med	127	46½	45	46½	+1½
Fabri Tek Inc	108	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fabric Wholsale	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Fair Lanes	205	8¼	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
FairfieldCom Ld	74	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Falcon Prod	74	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Faraday Labs	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Farinon Elec	96	31¼	30½	30½	
Farmer Bro .24a	23	11	11	11	— ¾
Farr Co	32	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Fays Drug	50	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
FedIncPrvP .90	94	10¾	10	10	— ⅜
Feld Leasing	196	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
Fiberstatics Cp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FinlSecGrp .28e	25	7⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Fingerhut Corp	125	16⅛	13¾	14¼	— ⅜
Fst Artists Prod	51	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
FstBostCp 1.40e	64	19½	17	17¼	—2
FstCommrce .18	23	24¼	24	24	
FstComRlty .30e	57	24¼	22½	23½	— ¾
FstContRE 1.21e	157	10⅝	9½	10	— ⅝
FstFidelInv .15e	44	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
FstLincoln Fin	132	3⅛	3	3	
FstMississ Cp	331	14⅞	12⅞	14⅜	+1
FstPennMtg wt	134	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
FstRealty Inv	161	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅞
Fst Surety Cp	30	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.89e	69	23⅞	22½	22½	—1¾
FstVaMtgTr un	27	25⅝	22⅞	23⅜	—2⅛
FstWestn Finl	87	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20	102	11	9½	9½	—1⅜
Flexsteel Ind .26	63	10¼	9¼	9½	— ¾
Flickinger .54	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
FloridaCyp Gard	83	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
Florida Glass	6	5	4¼	4¼	— ¾
FlaGulf Rlty	97	18¼	16¼	16½	—1½
FloridMngM .10e	40	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
FloridaTel .56	407	19½	18½	19	— ⅛
Florida Wat&Ut	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Flow Labs Inc	56	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
FoodTownStr .16	46	17½	16½	16¾	— ¾
Foodways Nat	51	11½	10	10¼	— ¾
Foothill Grp Inc	29	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Forest COil p	415	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
Formigli Corp	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ForumRest .30	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Fotomat Corp	185	4½	3¾	4⅛	+1⅛
FranklinEl .5e	29	9¼	9¼	9¼	
FrancisBr Winer	200	20⅝	18¼	19½	— ⅞
FraserMfg 2.16e	27	17¼	17¼	17¼	
FredrkHerr .52e	34	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
Fredrks Hollywd	18	4¾	4½	4½	
FreemanCarl As	58	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
FriedmnInd .27r	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Friendlyice .04e	315	26¼	24⅝	24⅞	—1⅝
Frisch Rest .30b	42	13½	12	12¼	— ⅝
FrozenFdExp .28	19	9⅛	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
FullerHB .32	86	12¾	11¼	11¼	—1½
Funding System	29	2	1½	1½	— ½
FunkSeeds .05e	900	9	7½	7⅝	—1⅛
FurrsCafe .15	93	13½	12	12½	—1
GRI Computer	56	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
GRT Corp	123	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
GalaxyCpt Mills	58	7½	6½	6½	—1
GalbrthMfg 2.45e	49	22⅜	21⅛	22⅜	+1⅛
Gartinckel .83	93	18⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—1⅝
Gates Learjet	107	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
GalewayTran .60	13	10½	10¼	10½	
Gelco Corp	359	14	12⅝	12¾	—1¼
Gelman Inst	662	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Automation	232	34¾	32½	33¼	— ⅝
GenAutoPts .39e	194	24	20½	20½	—2¾
Gen Binding	51	29¼	28	29½	+1
Gen Capital	122	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
GenComputr Svs	13	5½	5¼	5½	
GenCrudeOil .30	538	30¼	26¾	28¼	+1¾
GenDelacom Ind	25	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
GenFinSys .05r	41	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Gen Health Svc	66	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Gen Hobbies	127	5⅛	4⅜	4⅝	— ½
GenericsCp Am	81	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Genimar Inc	22	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	
Genova Inc	29	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
Geriatrics Inc	34	9¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
GibsnHoman .27	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Giffen Indust	60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gil Bern Ind		⅞	⅞	⅞	
GilbertAssoc .42	622	46	37½	43½	+6
Gilford Inst .12	58	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
GlobetrotCom A	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gold Medallion	41	2½	2	2½	
GoldFieldSA .54e	24	37¼	36½	37	— ¼
Goodhrt Wil .28e	18	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Gracolnc .05	42	32½	31¼	32	+ ½
GrahamMagnr s	57	13½	11¾	12	—1½
Graniree Corp	49	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
Graph Scanning	265	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
Graphic Science	569	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¾
GreggsFood Pd	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
GreyAdvrt .50a	58	9½	9¼	9½	
Guardian Chem	32	3	2⅝	2⅝	
HNC MtgR 1.90e	23	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¾
HachChem .10e	3	28	27½	28	
HahnEW .02h	66	17¾	17	17	— ⅞
Hall Frank B .36	659	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Hallmark Grp	54	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
HamiltBro Exp	63	14⅝	14	14	— ⅞
HamilBroExp un	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
HamiltonBro Pet	16	32½	31½	31½	—1
HamiltInvT 1.94e	329	18⅝	17	17¼	—1⅝
HamiltInvTr 76wt	41	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hamilt Inv 73un	42	20½	18¾	18⅞	—1⅝
Hamilt Inv 76un	7	20	18¼	18¼	—1¾
HandyDan Home	50	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ½
HanovSqRl 1.21e	12	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Hardwicke Cos	23	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Harlyn Prod	10	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Harpr&Row .40	24	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Havatam Cig .40	88	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
Hawaii Corp .40	102	6⅞	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
HawthrnFin .11e	127	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Health Ind	115	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	305	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Hechinger Co	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
Heilig Meyers	32	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
HenredFurn .60a	29	21	20	20	—1
Hers Apparel	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Hesston Cp .18h	655	26½	24	26½	+ ⅜
Hexcel Corp .43a	34	16	15½	15½	— ¼
HiTech Ind	42	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Hickory Furnitr	80	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
Hirschhorn Don	50	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Holobeam Inc	46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
HomeStkPd .64a	54	4¼	¾	¾	—3½
Homewd Cp .02e	9	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Hook Drugs .35	105	20	16½	16¾	—3
HooverCo .76	1033	25⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅝
HortzResrch .01e	90	9	7½	8¼	+1½
Hospital Finl	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
House of Knit	26	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
HousingSysGa s	18	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Hughes Supply	56c	17½	15¾	16	—1½
HuntBldg Corp	61	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	101	12	10½	11	+ ¼
Hyatt Corp	1052	13⅞	12	13¼	— ⅜
Hyatt Intl	61	13⅝	11¼	13¼	+2
Hydroculture In	7	7½	6¾	6¾	— ½
Hydromatn Filt	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hydron Pac Ltd	105	4	3½	4	+ ¼
HysterCo .60	63	22½	21½	21¾	—1
IMS Intl	445	16½	14¼	14¾	— ¾
Identicon Corp	10	4½	4½	4½	
Immuno Scienc	11	10	9½	9½	— ½
ImperLand Inv	150	5½	5	5	— ¼
IndepSqSec 1.68a	60	21¼	20½	20½	— ¼
IndMtgRlt .52a	67	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
Indiana MtgR un	2	20	20	20	
Indpls Wat 1.40	147	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Industl Fuels	7	3	3	3	
IndustiNucl .05e	238	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
Inforex Inc	735	10½	8¾	9⅞	+1⅛
Informatics Inc	186	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Informatn Int	50	12¼	11⅛	11¼	— ½
Inform Magnet	42	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Instrument Lab	116	22	20¼	20½	— ¾
Intel Corp	739	55½	52	53½	+1½
Intercont Energ	39	7	6½	7	+ ¼
Intercrft Ind .20	32	8	7½	8	
Interdata Inc	301	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
IntermtGas .27e	45	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
IntAlumin .16	24	5¾	5	5¼	— ½
IntBnkWash .25	34	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
IntBkWashA .25	22	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Int Basic Econ	56	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Int Dairy Queen	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
IntReshDev .10e	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Int Scanng Dv	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
Int Time Sharng	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Int Video	108	9⅞	9	9	— ⅞
Intersil Inc	184	13	11	11	— ⅞
Interway Corp	725	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
Invest Inc	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
InventurCap .17e	51	10¾	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
InvestCpAm .10e	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Iowa SoUtl 1.76	33	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
Irelands Rest	52	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
Ivey JB&Co .52	22	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Ivy Corp	21	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
JacksFood Sys	126	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
James River	20	11½	11	11	— ½
Jamesbury .30	13	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Javelin Corp	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Jensen Indust	58	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	70	16½	15	15¼	—1¼
Jet Air Freight	36	3½	3½	3½	
Jefero Corp	41	5½	5	5	— ½
Jones RB .24e	32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	40	17	15½	17	+1½
Judys Inc	30	2	2	2	
Justice Mr 2.33e	158	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Justice Mtg un	12	29¼	28⅝	28¾	— ½
Justice Mtgln wt	67	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Justinind .20	92	9½	8½	8¾	— ¾
KMC Mtg 1.22e	25	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
KMC MtgInv un	38	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
KMS Indust	1089	4⅞	3¾	4¾	+ ⅞
Kaiser Steel	295	13¼	12⅞	13	
Kallestad Labs	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Kalvar Corp	78	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
KamanCp A .28	55	15	15¼	15½	— ¼
Kampgrnds Am	127	17⅛	15¼	16⅛	—1
Kearney Trackr	288	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—1¼
Kellwood Co .72	365	17⅛	15⅜	15⅞	—1½
Kennington Ltd	126	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Kennedy Cohen	25	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Key Pharmceut	32	3½	3¼	3½	
Keydata Corp	76	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Keyes Fibre .90	63	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
KeystnaCent .10e	41	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
KeysCustFd .20e	14	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Keystone Int .25	69	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅜
KeystoneOTC Fd	51	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .70	53	16	14½	14½	— ½
Koger Propert	322	25⅝	24¼	24¼	—1½
KornFerry Int	98	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Koss Corp	34	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
KruegerW4 .44	81	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Kuhlman Cp .40	110	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Kustom Electron	50	7	6½	6½	— ½
LMF Corp .12	83	6	5¼	5¾	— ¼
LQ Motor Inns	27	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
LVO Cable	31	5	4⅞	5	
LaZ BoyChr .40	205	34	32¾	32¾	—1¼
Ladd Petrol	747	7¾	6¼	6⅝	—1
Lafayette Unil	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
LancastrCol .32b	51	12½	12	12	— ½
Lanceinc .46	106	32¾	30	31	+ ¼
Lanchart Ind	23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
Land Resources	9	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
Lane Co .57	63	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Laser Link Corp	37	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
LawrysFds .16	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
LawsonProd .02e	155	22½	20¼	22½	+1¾
Lawler Chem .40	149	39½	37	37½	— ½
Lazare Kaplan	22	10	9½	9½	
Leadville Corp	228	13¼	11⅛	13¼	+2¼
Lee Pharmaceut	246	19	14½	15½	—3½
LeewayMot .32	614	17	15¼	16¼	+1
Legg Platt .28	141	16¼	14⅝	16¼	+1⅞
Leisure Dynam	47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Levingstn Ship	28	8	7½	7¾	
Lexitron Corp	36	10¼	9½	9½	— ½
Life Sciences	19	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
Lightolier Inc	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
LilChamp Food	19	8½	8	8	— ½
Lin Broadcastg	139	7¼	6⅛	6¼	— ¾
LincMtgInv .90e	42	7¼	7	7	— ½
LincPlacFd .64e	93	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
LindalCeda Hom	8	6½	6¼	6½	
LionCntry Safari	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Lippincott .16a	13	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
Listfax Cp A	67	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅜
Loctite Cp .08	152	51½	47½	49	—3
Log Etronics	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Logicon Inc	47	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Longchamp Inc	10	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
LaLdOffExp B	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Loves Co .12	326	59	57½	58	— ½
MB Assoc	209	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	359	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
MFY Indust .06e	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
MLS Ind Inc	47	4⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅝
M&T Mtg 1.14e	30	11⅛	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
MSI Data Corp	136	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
MTS Systems .10	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
MackStrs .12e	41	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Macrodata Cp	236	10	9½	9¾	
Madison GE 1.08	52	14½	14	14	— ¼
Main Dollar Strs		6¾	6¾	6¾	
MainLineFleet s	110	6¼	4¾	5	—1½
MajorRlty .05e	491	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅝
MallinckrdCh .24	195	46	43½	45½	+1½
MaplePress .13	10	3½	3½	3½	
Marcus Corp	47	12	11	11	— ¾
MargLaMod .10e	1	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Marine Colloids	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Marine Protein	238	7¼	6⅛	6⅞	—1⅛
MaritimeFr Car	422	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅝
MarkFour Home	44	6	5½	5⅞	— ¼
Mary Kay .03e	266	32¼	28⅞	32¼	+2¾
MauiLd & Pinap	44	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
May Petrol	306	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ½
McCormick .32a	355	40½	40	40	— ½
McDowllEnt .10e	150	12⅝	10⅝	11⅛	—1¼
McMoran Expl	42	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
McQuay Pfex .70	99	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
Measurex Corp	579	29	27¼	28	— ¾
Medcom Inc	80	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
MedlanMtg 1.27e	157	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
Medline Ind	30	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
Medtronic	329	55½	52½	55	+1¾
Merchantinc .64	46	19	17½	18⅝	— ⅜
Meridian Inv	22	5¾	5½	5½	+ ¼
Mervyns	92	32¼	30½	30½	—1½
MeverFred .30b	222	18	16⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
Microdata Cp	132	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Microform Data	105	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
MicrowaveSem s	85	8	6	7¼	—1
MidAminds .20e	20	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
MidTexCom .32	215	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Midland Cap	20	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
MidwestDist A	84	5¾	5	5	— ¾
MidwstFidel .36	29	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
MillipcreCo .14	69	54	53½	53½	— ¼
Minnpls Gas 1.54	73	22⅛	21⅛	21⅜	—1⅛
Minnesota Fab	42	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Minnetonka Lab	36	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Mr Steak	64	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .11e	9	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Mobile America	26	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Mobile Home .50	25	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Modern Merch	361	16	13¾	14⅛	—1
Moduline Intinc	50	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
MogulCorp .24	65	23½	21½	21½	—2
Molex Inc	186	40	38¼	39	—1
Monarch Ind	74	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Monfort Colo	08	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
Monroe Group	19	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Montcalm Vintrs	82	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
MooreCorp .80	1008	56½	55½	55⅞	— ¼
MooreSam .24	59	25¼	24¼	24½	—1
MorFlo Ind	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Moran Bros	62	8	7½	7½	
MorganAdh .07e	50	14	13	13½	— ½
MorrisonInc .48e	47	21½	20¾	21¼	— ¼
MtgAssoc .20	70	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
MtgInvWsh 1.61e	148	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
MtgInvWash wt	24	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
MtgeTrAm wt	149	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Mostek Corp	613	34	30	32	— ¼
Motion Ind	88	20¼	19	19	—1¼
MotClubAm .14	175	11¼	9	10½	—1
Moxie Ind	179	1⅞	1⅛	1½	— ⅜
MurphMtrF .20e	47	6¾	6	6¼	— ¾
MurrayMfg Inv	54	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
MyToy Co	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Myers Ind .08e	27	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
Mylan Labs	21	7½	7½	7½	
NFF Corp .05e	76	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
NHA Inc	67	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NRG Inc	39	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Nathans Famous	25	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
NatConven Str	27	9½	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat CSS	61	25	22	24	—2
Nat Data Corp	897	25	19¾	23	—2
Nat Liberty	3145	11⅝	5⅞	6⅜	—5
NatLiving Cent	222	9½	8½	9⅝	+ ⅜
NatMedical Care	163	12¾	10¼	12½	+2¼
NatMeridian Svc	44	2¼	2	2	— ¼
NatMineSvc .40	29	8¼	8	8	— ¼
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	140	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Nat Patents	1499	10⅞	8⅝	10⅞	+1⅞
Nat Util&Ind .90	91	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
Naum Bro	11	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Nautiloid Corp	107	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ½
NeedhmHarp .54	48	12½	11	11	—1½
Neutrogena Cp	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
NewAmFd .15e	33	6¼	6¼	6¼	
NewEngGE 1.24	116	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32e	35	16¼	16	16	— ¼
NewPennEx .22e	45	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
NewellCos .50	55	11⅛	10¼	10¾	+ ½
Nicolet Instrum	67	7	6½	7	
NielsenAC A .32	683	32⅞	31½	32¼	+ ½
NielsenAC B .32	468	32⅞	31½	32¼	+1
Nobility Homes	62	11	9¾	10	—1
Noble Affiliates	11	18	16	17	—1
Nolex Corp	76	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Nordstrmlnc .32	126	21¾	20	20½	—1½
NorCalSav&Ln s	234	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅝
NorCaroNG .80	35	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
NorEurpOil .10e	106	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
Northeast Pet	171	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
NoStaBancp .33h	75	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
NorthrpKing .16e	873	46¼	41¼	46	+3½
NwstNatGas .76	172	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
NwtFinInv 1.41e	72	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
NwstFinInv un	83	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¾
Noxell Cp .48	115	53½	49½	50½	—2½
Nuclear Resrch	11	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Oakwood Home	124	9⅞	7½	9⅞	+2¼
OceanDrExp .20	137	55½	53¼	54	—1½
Ocean Explor	19	7	6½	6½	— ½
Ocean Fisheries	6	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
Ocean Oil&Gas	78	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Oceanogr Maricl	239	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Odyssey Inc	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
Offsh Logistic	531	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
Ogilvy Mathr .64	16	19½	19	19	
OhioFerroAl .40	28	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Oil Shale Corp	212	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Omega-Alpha	161	3⅛	2¾	3	
Omni Spectra	143	5¾	4⅞	5¾	+ ¾
Optel Corp	53	7	6	6½	— ½
OpticalCoatg Lb	58	19	17¼	17½	—1½
Optical Radiatn	22	7¾	7	7½	— ½
Orbanco Inc	41	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
OreFreezDry Fd	28	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Ormond Drg Ch	110	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
Orrox Corp		3½	3½	3½	
Oshmans SportG	640	11½	10	11	— ½
OtterTailPw 1.48	69	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Overmyer .24	26	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
OverseasNat Air	121	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Oxford Labs	42	14½	13½	13½	—1
Ozite Corp	90	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅝
PVO Intl Inc	21	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Pabst Brew .88	1823	52¾	42¼	43⅝	—9
PACCAR In .40a	120	39	36¾	38¼	+1½
Pacesettr Bld Sy	17	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ½
Pacesetter Ind	28	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅝
Pac&South Br	54	8¾	8	8	— ¼
Pac Amer Ind	30	3½	3½	3½	
PacCoastHold s	27	4½	4	4½	
PacGamRob 1.08	114	21¾	20¼	21¾	+ ¾
PacLumber 1.16	149	40¼	37¾	38½	+1½
PacSoMtg .25e	290	11¼	11	11	
Pamex Fds Inc	23	4½	4	4½	— ¼
Pan Ocean Oil	696	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
Pandick Press	50	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Panelfab Int	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
ParkOhioInd .40	34	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	256	24¼	23	24	+ ⅝
Parkview Gem	51	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Patrick Petrol	258	7⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅞
PaulRever 1.09e	50	15½	15	15	— ⅜
Pauley Petrolm	10	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
PayLessDrg .30	50	10¾	10	10¼	
Pay n Pak .19e	137	14	12¾	12⅞	—1⅜
Pay n Save .20	246	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅝
PaylessCash .20	139	18⅜	17	17	—1⅛
Paysaver Catalg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
PeachtreeDrs .12	43	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
PeaveyCo .70	95	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—1¼
Pelto Oil	145	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
Penn Corp	16	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
PennGsWat 1.35	37	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
PennzOffshGs B	1394	5	4⅞	5	
Pentair Indust	165	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
PerryDrug Strs	39	6	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
PetersonH&H .27	125	23⅝	21½	21½	—2⅛
Petro Lewis	744	12¼	9½	12¼	+2⅝
Phoenix Candy	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
PhoneMate Inc	193	8⅞	8	8⅝	— ½
Pic n Save Cp	2	6½	6	6½	+ ½
PiedmontAvia s	192	7⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—1
Pinehurst Corp	90	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Pinkertons .78a	307	33½	29	29	—4
Pioneer Wstn	221	11	10¼	10¾	+ ⅝
Piper Indust	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Pizza Inn	149	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ⅜
Planet Oil Min	72	2¾	1⅞	2⅜	+ ½
Planned Mktg	546	23¾	19⅝	20¾	—3½
Plus Prod .15e	29	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	
PollutCon Walt	67	10⅝	10	10	— ½
Popell Bros .40	54	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Post Corp .48	28	13¾	12½	12½	—1¼
Power Test Corp	9	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
Presto Prod .05e	78	12¼	9½	10⅞	—1½
PrestonTruck .24	115	30	29½	29½	
PrimaryMd Com	28	1¾	1⅝	1½	— ½
Prochemco Inc	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Professnl Golf	43	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
ProgressCp .04h	206	17	15½	16½	+ ½
Pubco Corp	137	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	25	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Pulaski Furn .40	44	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	—2¼
Puritan Bennett	105	61	60	60	—1
Putnm Duo Cap	140	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
DigitalComp Con	29	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Qonaar .40	25	9½	8½	8⅞	— ⅜
Quaker Chem .64	24	22½	20¾	20¾	—1⅝
QualityInns Int	64	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
QueenCasual .32	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Quotron System	61	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
RLI Corp	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
RPM Inc .12	34	16¾	16¼	16¾	
RSR Corp	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Radiation Tech	42	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Rasen Precison	46	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Rahall Commun	92	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Rainbow Resrcs	84	7¼	7	7¼	
Rainier Cos .07e	39	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Rapidata Inc .05	173	9	6¾	6¾	—2¼
Ratner Corp .30	147	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Raychem Corp	106	212	200	204	—8
RayGoInc s	122	3	2⅞	3	
RaymondCp .28b	36	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Rayne Ind	154	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Real Est Data	35	9½	9¼	9½	
RltMtgPac 1.68e	109	17⅝	7⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
Recognition Eq	773	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅞
Redactron Corp	139	9¾	9¼	9½	
Redken Labs	102	24	23	23¾	— ¾
Refac Tech Dev	39	5¾	5	5	— ¾
Refresh Mach	4	5½	5	5	— ½
RegencyElec .30	217	20¾	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
Rehab Corp	14	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
RelianceUniv .56	11	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
RepHousing .08	3	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
Research Fuels	115	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
ReserveOil Min	2	7¾	7¼	7¾	
RetailMerch .02b	7	4½	4½	4½	
Revellinc .10r	31	10¾	10½	10¾	
Rex Plastics	25	6¾	5⅞	6	— ⅝
Reyn&Reyn .32	293	48½	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅞
Ringaround Pds	101	10⅝	8⅞	9⅜	—1½
Rival Mfg .72	237	27¾	27	27½	— ¼
RoadwayExp .20	2026	39⅝	33½	33⅝	—5¼
RobrtsnDisSy .24	118	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+1
Rocket Resrch	79	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Rocorintl .20	16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Rodac Corp	89	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
RollinsBHunt .29	125	17	16½	16½	— ½
Rosemount Inc	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Rouse Co	1033	17⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
Rowan Ind	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
RoweFurn .35	54	11	10	10	—1
Rucker Pharm	13	18½	18	18	— ½
RussellStover .42	190	21	18¼	18½	—2½
Rykoff SE .20	44	10	8½	8½	—1½
S&S Corp .04e	21	4½	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20	15	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Saga Adminst	353	8	7	7	—1
Salem Cpt Mills	22	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Samsonite .30	246	16	14⅛	14⅜	—1¼
Saxton Prod	1	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
Scan Data	58	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
SchererRP .72	434	34	31	31⅝	—2¼
Schjeldahl	77	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Schollinc .44	159	31	28⅞	29½	—1½
Scottish Inns Am	637	9	7¼	8	— ¾
Scotts Liq Gold	687	9⅛	7⅛	8⅝	+1⅝
Scripto Inc	86	1¾	1½	1¾	
Sea Pines	34	14½	14½	14½	
Sea World	447	24½	23½	24	
Sealed Air	127	12⅝	11¼	11⅝	—1⅛
SeaburgIndA .40	398	21	19½	20⅛	+1¼
Selscom Delta	99	5¾	5	5½	+ ½
SelfSvcRest .12e	125	25¼	24	24	—1¼
Seneca Foods	43	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Sensormatic	264	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	+ ½
Serv Merchand	88	17½	15⅝	17½	+1
Servicemstr .36	132	26½	25½	25½	—1
Servico Inc	39	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
SevenUp Co .43	172	29	28¼	28¾	
ShakleeCp .02e	120	18¼	16	16¾	—1
ShelterCorp Am	68	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
ShipperDisp .32	20	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
Shirley Atlanta	36	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	97	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Shorewood Corp	77	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅝
Sigma Intl .10	79	18¼	15⅜	14½	—1¾
Sigmaform Cp	21	8	7½	7½	— ½
Sigmor Corp	113	9	7⅝	8⅝	+1
Siliconix Inc	59	8½	6½	7½	—1
Silvercrest Ind	30	4½	3¼	3½	—1
Simera Corp	11	2¾	1⅝	2	+ ⅜
Simpsonind 1	19	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
SlaterElec .20	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Slaughter Bro	19	6	6	6	
Smithfield Foods	196	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Snap on Tool .46	428	55¾	53⅝	55	— ¾
SolidState Scient	186	15⅞	14	15	— ¾
SolomonSam Co	29	8⅛	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Sonoco Prod .48	19	32	31½	31½	— ½
Sorg Printing .30	31	4½	4	4½	— ¼
Soundscriber Cp	77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SourceCap .55e	187	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	73	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Southeastn Inns	54	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Southn Airwy	46	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
SouthnUnion Pd	295	25¾	22	24⅝	
Southld Eqty	111	4⅝	3½	3½	—1
SouthIndPap .36	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	54	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Sowst Factories	111	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SowstGasCp 1	160	12	11⅝	12	
Southwst Leasng	72	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+ ½
Southwstn Rsch	16	3	3	3	
Spacelabs Inc	27	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Spartan Foods	95	19¾	17¼	18	— ⅝
Spectra Physics	315	18½	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅝
Spectral Dynamr	13	17¾	16½	16½	— ¾
Spectronics Inc	31	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
Spaidl Newsp .36	90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Sportcoach Cp	12	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
Stanadyne .84	87	18	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
Std Havens	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Std Microsystm	58	5⅝	4	4	— ⅝
Std Register 1	33	15⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅝
Standun Inc	40	13½	13⅛	13½	
Steak and Ale R	397	37⅞	27⅝	30½	—8⅛
Steak andBrew	32	8	6	6⅛	—1⅞
Steak n Shak .34	129	10⅝	8⅝	9⅜	—1
Sterling Comm	44	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
Sterner Lighting	46	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅝
Stewart Info .48	3a	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¾
Stewart Sandwich	43	12¾	11½	12½	
Storage Technol	533	17	15⅛	15½	— ¾
Story Chemall	50	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
Stratford Texas	140	8¼	7⅝	8½	+1⅛
Subaru Amer	86	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
SugardaleFd .16	68	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
Sunlite Oil Ltd	61	5½	5	5	— ½
Sunset Ind	28	2⅞	2⅜	2½	— ⅜
SunshineJr Strs	3	5½	5½	5½	
Super Dir Strs	30	4⅝	3¾	3¾	— ⅝
SuperiorEl .23r	49	10¾	10	10	— ⅝
Supradur .20	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	49	19	16½	17	—2
Swedlow Inc	226	14⅛	12	12⅞	—2
SynerconCp .30r	9	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Syracuse China	33	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	41	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
TIME DC .60	55	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅜
TIME DC pf.72	106	12¼	12	12	
TMCMtgIn .75e	262	23¾	22½	22⅝	—1
Taco Bell	134	12⅝	10⅝	11⅛	—1⅛
Tally Corp	804	4⅝	3¼	4⅝	+1⅛
TampaxInc 1.08	1757	108¾	100½	108	+5¼
Tassaway Inc	144	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Taylor Rent .12	57	23	21	21	—2
TaylorWine .56	217	51	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
TecumsehProd 7	15	47	45½	46½	—1
Teeg Resrch	26	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Telco Mktg Svcs	33	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Tele Comunicat	524	11	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
Telecom s	26	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Telecommun Ind	43	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	176	5¼	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
TelUtilWash s	228	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
Telerent Lse .07	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Teltronics Svcs	25	3¼	3	3	
Tenneco Offshre	332	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Terra Resources	7	3½	3¼	3½	
Tex FstMtg 1.97a	70	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
Texint Airl	75	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Texscan Corp	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
Texfoneinc s	16	3¼	2¾	2⅝	— ¼
Thetford Corp	18	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
Tia Maria	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Tiburon Vintner	76	9	8⅝	8½	— ½
Tiffany&Co .26	146	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Tipperary Corp	58	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Titan Group	282	1⅞	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
Tocom Inc	72	6	6	6	
Tolley Intl Co	184	6½	6⅜	6½	
Tony Lama Co	77	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Topsys Intl	3	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	34	8¾	7¾	8½	— ¼
Towle Mfg .60	72	10¼	10	10	
Tracor Inc	137	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Tran Oh Fin .20e	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
TranscnGas 1.12	1263	13½	12¼	12⅞	— ⅜
Transconti Oil	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Transocean Oil	459	13⅜	11⅞	12½	—1⅛
Transport Pool	303	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Travel Equip s	30	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
TriChem Inc	103	14½	13½	14½	+ ¾
TriSouMtgInv wt	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Triangle Corp	63	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Triton O&G	108	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
TropixTogs s	27	5¼	5¼	5¼	
TrustMtge Cp	75	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Tymshare Inc	208	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Tyson Foods	337	17⅝	15	17⅝	+2⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	74	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
UB Finl .48	29	17	16½	16½	— ½
UMF Systems	22	6¼	6¼	6¼	
USF Invest 2.82e	520	23	20	20½	—2¾
USF Investrs wt	244	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
USF Investrs un	34	24½	21¼	22	—3¼
Ultrasonic Sys	26	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Under Sea Ind	14	6	6	6	
UniCapital .12	275	11	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	42	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
Unifi Inc	86	7⅝	5⅞	6⅛	—1¼
Unimet Corp s	226	7½	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	11	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
Unit ArtThea .36	38	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	—1
UnitCoin Svcs	12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
UnitCommun s	41	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
UnitKenoM .30e	59	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
US Banknot .30b	53	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
US Surgical Cp	121	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .54	94	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
Univ Foods 1	74	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Univ Gas&Oil	11	5½	5½	5½	
Univ Instru .20	208	25	19½	25	+5¼
Univ Mob Svcs	41	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
UnivSecur Inst	12	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Vacco Indust	49	3	2⅞	3	
VagabndMtr Hot	35	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
Vail Assoc	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Valley Forge Cp	48	4	3⅝	4	
VanDyk Resrch	50	13	12	12	— ⅝
VanShaack .36	72	8⅝	7¼	7¼	—1¼
VanceSander .40	16	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
VanWyck Int	9	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Varisystems Cp	10	1¼	1	1	— ¼
VaughnJack .14e	108	17	15¾	17	+1¼
Velcroind .40	440	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
VeloBind Inc	48	15	13½	14	—1¼
VentronCp .40	55	19	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Victoria Stations	114	12¼	10½	10½	—1½
Video Sys	180	7½	5½	7⅛	+2
VindaleCp .08h	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Vipont Chem	119	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	— ½
Va Intl	48	21	19	20½	+ ½
Visual Sciences	93	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
VolumeShoe .26	141	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
WD 40Co .15e	80	23	18⅝	20½	—2½
Wagner Mining	5	9¾	9¼	9⅜	
WalbroCp .18e	10	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ¼
WalkerScott .07e	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WallJiminv .90e	15	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
WalterJiminv un	21	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
Wengco Inc	55	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Wash Homes	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
WashNGas 1.04	82	13¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
Wash Scientif	166	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
Waste Mngemnt	546	21	17¼	17½	—3⅜
Waste Resources	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Wavetek	22	11½	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
Waxmanind .08e	211	8	7½	7⅝	— ¼
Webb Resrcs	108	5⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
Weco Development	92	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
WeedenCo .40e	76	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅝
WeightWtchr .12	97	15½	14⅝	15	
WellingtMg 1.10e	27	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+
WellsFargM wt	385	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Werner Cont .15e	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
WestCo .10	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Westchestr Cp	47	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
WestcoastPet Lt	85	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
WstnCo No Am	131	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	—1
Westn Digital	115	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ¼

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 6¼s93	10	87½	87½	87½	−½
AbexCo 8¾s77	8	100½	100½	100½	−1
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	11	105	102¼	105	
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	85	105	102	102	−1
AirRed cv3⅞87	51	65	64⅝	65	+⅞
AlaPow 9s2000	28	104½	103⅛	103⅞	−1⅛
AlaPw 8½2001	6	101½	101½	101½	
Alaskin cv6s96	67	126	124	125¼	+3¼
Alexnd cv5½96	73	52	50	50	−1
AlisnMtg 8¾79	40	99½	99¼	99½	+¼
AlleghWn 4s78	7	40	38	40	+2
AlldCh 6.60s93	51	87½	85⅝	85⅝	−2⅝
AlldCh 5.20s1	40	75¼	75¼	75¼	−1¼
AlliedCh 3½s78	15	89¾	89¾	89¾	
AlliedPd 7s84	22	78½	78⅛	78½	−¼
AlldSt cv4½s81	20	96	94	96	+3⅞
AlldSt cv4½s92	117	70	67½	67¼	−2¾
AlldSu cv5⅝87	84	57½	56⅝	57⅝	+⅝
Alcoa 9s95	52	105⅛	104	104	−2
Alcoa 6s92	4	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+⅛
Alcoa cv5¼91	418	94⅞	89	90½	−½
Alcoa 4¼s82	24	78¾	78⅛	78⅝	+½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	−1⅞
Alcoa 3s79	10	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+
AluCan 9½s95	36	107½	105½	105½	−2
Amerce cv5s92	14	73½	73	73½	+½
AmrHes 6⅝s96	3	84	84	84	−1
AmAirF cv6s90	52	95⅛	90	90	−5
AmAirlin 11s88	255	106¼	104⅜	104½	−1⅞
AmAirl 10⅞s88	43	105⅞	105¼	105¼	−¾
AmAirlin 10s89	75	102	101	101½	−½
AAirl cv4¼s92	173	57	54½	54½	−1½
ABrand 8⅞s75	96	102	1012	101½	+½
ABrand 5⅝s92	10	84	84	84	−1¼
ABrand 4⅝s90	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	
AmCan 4⅝s90	5	71	71	71	−3½
ACenM cv6¼91	24	70¾	70	70¼	−¼
AmDist 4⅝s86	6	66½	66½	66½	−1
AExp cv5¼93f	437	11⅜	10¼	10¼	−1⅛
AExpCr 7.80s	1	96	96	96	
AForPw 5s2030	167	50	49½	49½	−½
AForPw 5s30r	6	49¼	49¼	49¼	
AmFP 4.80s87	83	57⅞	54⅝	55½	+1¼
AHoist cv5½93	66	76	74	74	−⅛
AHoist cv4¼92	50	87⅛	81½	82½	−4⅞
AmInv 9½s76	15	102	101	101	−1
AMFd cv4¼81	87	81⅞	80	80½	
AMedcp cv5s97	66	50	49	49⅛	
AMtlClx 8½s96	16	101	100	100	−½
AMtlClx 7½s78	60	98	96	96	−2¼
AmMot cv6s88	177	84½	80¼	80½	−4
ASmelt 4⅝s88	11	67	66	66	−3⅛
AmSug 5.30s93	16	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	−½
ASug 5.30s93r	21	68⅝	68	68	
AmT&T 8¾xw	3094	105	103⅛	103¾	−1
ATT 8.70s2002	1188	104¼	102½	103	−1¼
AT&T 7⅛s77	622	100	97¾	98⅞	−1⅛
AT&T 7⅛s03	589	89⅞	87½	88⅝	−1⅛
AT&T 7s2001	1062	89	87	87⅜	−1⅜
AT&T 6½s79	93	92⅞	91½	92⅞	+¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	207	74	71	71½	−1
AT&T 4⅜s85r	13	73½	72	72	
AT&T 3⅞s90	80	65¼	61	61	−4¼
AT&T 3⅝s73	136	98¼	97 13-16	98	+3-16
AT&T 3¼s84	85	66½	64½	65	−1
AT&T 2⅞s87	130	60	57¾	59½	−½
AT&T 2¾s75	211	91	90	90⅛	−⅞
AT&T 2¾s80	89	73⅝	71	72	−1½
AT&T 2¾s82	161	69	66¾	67	−2¼
AT&T 2⅝s86	234	59	57	59	
Amfac cv5¼94	176	64¼	62⅛	62½	−2¼
Ampex cv5½94	200	46½	43½	44½	−1½
Anheusr 6s92	9	80¼	79½	79½	−6
AnnArbor 4s95	18	31½	31	31½	+½
ApcoOil 5¾s81	10	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	97	65	63½	63½	−½
APL cv5¾s88	32	69	66	66	−3½
AppalPow 9s75	41	101¾	100	100⅞	−⅜
AppalP 8⅝s76	46	101⅞	100	100½	−½
ARASv cv4⅝96	96	106	101½	101⅜	−3⅜
Aristar 9½s39	33	100	99½	99½	−⅜
ArizPSv 8.50s	38	101	100	100½	−¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	5	55	55	55	+½
Armco 8.25s75	30	99¾	99	99⅜	+½
Armco 4½s86	7	68¾	68¾	68¾	−¼
Armco 4.35s84	5	75	75	75	−1½
Armour 5s84	30	68	67½	68	+½
Armr cv4½s83	6	86½	86½	86½	+3½
ArmR cv4½s87	37	68½	67½	67½	
AshldOil 8.80s	13	101	100	101	−6
AshldO 6.15s92	2	78½	78½	78½	−4
AshlO cv4¾s93	52	76¾	73¾	74	−½
AssoCp 9⅛s90	56	104	100⅞	103	
AssoCp 8½s77	73	100	98⅛	98¾	−⅜
AssoInv 7⅝88	13	87	87	87	−5
AssoInv 5¼77	28	91	91	91	
AssoInv 5⅛79	3	83½	82½	82½	−⅜
AssoInv 4½76	5	87	87	87	
AssoInv 4½83	8	70½	70½	70⅛	−⅛
AssoInv 4⅝84	4	67½	67½	67½	−3½
AtchT&SF 4s95	23	62	59	59	−3¼
AtchTSF 4s95r	8	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
Atchison 4s95st	11	63⅛	63	63	
AtlcoM 6⅝s82	29	75	74	74	
AtRch 8⅝s2000	1	106	106	106	
AtlRich 7.70s	19	99⅛	94	94	−5½
AtlRich 7s76	80	97	96¾	96¾	−¾
AtlRich 5⅜s97	1	76	76	76	−2
ATO cv4⅜s87	43	54½	53	54½	+1½
Aurora cv4⅜s80	4	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	63	107½	106¼	106½	+¼
AvcoFin 9¼s89	36	102½	101½	101½	−1
AvcoCp 7½s93	199	73	70	70	−2½
Avco cv5½s93	70	60	58	58¼	−1¾
AvcoFin 9¼s90	25	102½	102	102	−1
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	150	101	99½	99½	−½
BaltGE 8¾s75	41	101	100¾	101⅛	+½
BaltGE 8½s74	42	100	99	100	+¼
B&O 11s77	11	112	110	110	−2
B&O cv6¼s97	17	79	78½	78½	−½
B&O cv4½s10f	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	60	45	44	44	−1
B&O 4¼s95	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	−¼
B&O 4s80	17	73½	73½	73½	−½
BangP cv8¼94	16	87	86¾	87	+1
BangP 5⅝s92	2	61	61	61	
Bk NY cv6¼94	65	96	95	95	−1
BankTr 6⅝s78	4	90	90	90	−4
BaxLb cv4¾90	107	140	138	139½	−1
BaxLb cv4¾91	74	140½	138	140½	+¼
BaxLab cv4s87	4	296⅛	296⅛	296⅛	−3⅞
Beaunt cv4¼90	31	61	60	60½	+½
Becton cv5s89	165	83	78½	78½	−4
Becton cv4½s88	37	95	93⅝	95	+2
Beech cv4¾s93	44	61½	60	60	−1⅞
Belco cv4¾s88	21	57½	57	57	−⅛
Belden cv5s90	18	101	100½	100½	−½
BellTPa 8⅝s	115	103½	100½	102	−1⅜
BellTPa 7½s13	35	94	92⅞	93	−¼
BellTPa 7s80	21	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	−⅜
BellTPa 6⅝s79	27	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	−3⅛
Bendix 6⅝s92	11	87	85	85	−3⅞
Benef 9⅝s75-78	92	102⅞	101¼	102¾	+¼
BenefCp 8½s76	70	101⅝	100	100	−1
BenefCp 6⅝s77	95	93⅞	91⅝	93⅞	−2⅛
Beth Stl 9s2000	160	105½	103½	105	
BethSt 5.40s92	44	76	75½	76	−4
BethStl 4½s90	87	70⅝	69	69	−¾
BobleB cv5¼81	2	64	64	64	
BoisCas 10s75	430	99½	98⅛	98½	−1
Borden 4⅝s91	13	68½	66	68	−5⅝
BorgWAc 9¼75	18	104	102¼	102¼	−½
viB&Mo 6s70f	185	50⅜	48½	49⅛	−1
viBosM 4½s70f	23	24½	24	24	
Braniff 11⅛s87	10	105⅛	105	105	+¾
Bran 5¾s86xw	64	66	65⅛	65	+⅛
BrkUnG 9¼s95	81	103	102	103	
Bruns cv4½s81	11	82⅛	80⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
Budd cv5⅞s94	28	80	79	79⅝	−⅛
BudgtCap 6s10	9	61	60	60	
BudgetInd 6s88	44	57	55	55	−3
BuffNia 2¾s75	49	89½	89⅛	89½	+⅜
Bulova cv6s90	17	79	79	79	
Bulova cv4½s84	1	90	90	90	+7
Burlin cv5s91	129	88	85½	85½	−2½
BurlNor 8½s96	5	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	−½
BurlNo cv5¼92	188	77	76	76½	−1
Burroughs 9s75	61	102	101	102	−½
CabCabF 8½81	5	100	100	100	+½
CanPac 4sperp	12	50	48⅝	48¾	+⅝
CPac fnaperp	54	45¼	43¾	44½	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CarTT cv5¼88	6	95¼	95	95	−1⅛
Carier cv5¼89	65	98	93	93	−5
CastCk cv5¼94	145	69½	68⅞	68⅝	−⅞
CaterT 6⅝s92	24	91	90⅞	90⅞	−5⅛
CaterT 5¼s86	10	82	82	82	−1⅛
CavghC cv9s91	45	81	78	78	−2
Ceco cv4.75s88	31	68½	68½	68½	−½
Celanes cv4s90	50	63	61	61⅛	−⅝
Cencoln cv5s96	54	78	74½	74½	−3½
Cenco cv4¾97	18	65½	65	65	−1
CenGa 4s95	2	57½	57½	57½	+5½
CenNYPw 3s74	4	94	94	94	+1½
CenSoya 6⅝s93	5	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
CenTel 9¼s95	11	105	103⅜	103⅜	−1⅞
CenTeleph 8s96	15	98¼	97	97	−3
CenTelUt 8.10	13	97	93	97	+2½
Cessna cv3⅞s92	20	85	85	85	−2
Chadb cv6½s89	45	36	35¼	36	+¼
Champ cv4½s84	7	84	84	84	+1
ChampS 5⅝s92	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	−3⅞
ChartNY 7s79	15	94	94	94	
ChasB cv4⅞s93	147	94½	91	91½	−4½
Chas C cv6½s96	229	103½	101	102	−1
ChseMtg 7⅝78	10	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	−⅜
ChseMtg 7½83	106	97¼	96½	96⅝	−⅜
ChasM cv6½96	2	95	95	95	+⅛
Chelse cv5½93	5	57	57	57	+1
Chemetrn 9s94	20	102	100	100	−2½
Ch NY cv5½96	37	83½	83	83	−⅜
ChmNY cv5s93	86	79¾	77⅛	77⅛	−2⅝
ChesOh 4½s92	12	59	59	59	−5
ChesOh 3⅞96D	8	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
ChePotMd 6¾s	5	94	94	94	−2⅞
ChPotWVa 7¼	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	−3⅝
viChiErie 5s82f	10	24	23¼	24	+1
ChiGW 4s88	4	43	43	43	
CMStPP 5s55f	97	17¼	16½	16½	−⅝
CMSP 4½s19f	2	43½	43½	43½	−½
CMSP 4s94	23	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	−⅜
Chi&NW 3s89	3	36	36	36	−¼
ChiRIP 5½s83	10	50½	50	50	
ChiRIP 2⅞s80	30	51	51	51	
ChiTH ref94	1	34	34	34	+1¾
ChrisCft cv6s89	29	57⅞	57	57⅞	−⅜
Chryslr 8⅞s95	139	104½	102	102	−2½
Chryslr 8¾s75	306	101⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−1
ChrysFin 9s76	343	101⅝	100	101⅜	+½
ChryslrF 8.35s	24	99¾	97½	97½	−1¼
ChryF 7.70s92	90	93½	92⅝	93½	−⅜
ChryFin 7⅝s74	457	99	98	99	+31-32
ChryFin 7⅝s86	174	87	85½	85½	−1⅜
ChryFin 7s79	40	92⅞	90½	90⅛	−3⅝
CIC Ind 11s75	66	100¼	99	99	−1⅛
CinG&E 4⅝s87	25	70½	70	70	−
CinG&E 2¾s75	10	90	89	89	−½
CinUnT 2⅞s74	2	94½	93⅛	93⅛	−⅛
CITFin 6⅞s77	41	95	93⅞	93⅞	−1⅛
CitiesSvc 7.65	20	94	94	94	−2
CitiesSvc 6½97	20	81	81	81	−¾
CitiesSvc 3s77	20	83⅝	83	83⅝	
CityInv 8⅛s91	61	83⅞	82	83	−1
CityInvst 8s91	54	83	81½	83	
CityIn cv7½90	12	101	96⅞	96⅞	−4⅛
ClarkEqC 8.80s	7	101½	100	100	−1½
CCC&SL 4½s77f	152	14⅝	13⅛	14	−⅝
CCC&SL 4s93f	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
ClevElIl 9s75	26	103	101⅞	103	+1½
ClevElIl 8¾s	15	103¾	103⅛	103¾	−4¼
ClevElIl 7⅛s90	35	93	93	93	−½
ClevElIl 4⅝s94	15	64	64	64	−⅝
ClevElIl 3⅞s93	10	62½	62½	62½	+¼
ClevElIl 3⅜s86	2	65	65	65	−½
ClevElIl 2⅞s85	2	61½	59⅛	59⅛	−3
CMIin cv4⅝92	18	77¼	76⅞	77	+¾
CNAFinl 8½95	12	103	102⅞	103	
CollR cv4⅞s87	68	57⅞	56¼	57	−1
ColonStr 8s96	10	95	95⅛	95⅛	−5⅞
ColuGas 9⅛s95	32	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	−1¼
ColumGas 9s94	78	105	107	104⅝	−⅜
ColuGas 8⅝s95	38	102⅞	100	100	−2⅞
ColuGas 8⅝s96	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¾
ColuGas 5⅝s85	5	82½	80⅛	80⅛	−1⅜
ColuGas 4⅝s83	17	79¼	79¼	79¼	−1⅛
ColuGas 3½s79	5	79	79	79	−2⅝
ColuGas 3⅝s77	4	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	
ColPict cv5¼94	140	45	40	43	−2
ColPict cv4¼87	13	44⅞	43⅛	43⅞	−1⅜
ColuSOE 8s76	7	100½	99	99	−2
ColuSOE 7s79	5	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	−3⅜
ColSOE 4½s87	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
ComlCr 7⅞s78	19	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	
ComlCr 7¾s93	60	96⅛	96½	96⅛	−⅛
ComlCr 7¾s92	50	93⅛	93	93⅛	−⅛
ComlCr 6⅝s77	138	93⅛	91⅛	92⅞	−⅛
ComSo cv4½91	32	57½	57	57½	+¼
ComEd 8⅞s75	179	102	100½	101	−¼
ComwEd 8s75	142	101⅛	99½	99½	−1⅞
ComwEd 7⅞s76	167	98⅞	97½	97½	−1⅛
ComwEd 7⅛s93	25	96½	95	96⅛	−1½
ComwEd 3s77	15	85	85	85	
Com O cv4½92	121	60½	59	59	−1¼
CompSc cv6s94	102	44	42	42½	−1
Conn M cv6s96	77	76½	75	75	−1
ConEd 9⅝s2000	39	105	104¼	104¼	−1⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	140	93	91	92	−3
ConEd 7.90s02	180	93	91	92	−½
ConEdis 7⅝s03	54	92¾	90	91½	−1⅛
ConEdis 5s87	25	69	68	68½	−1¼
ConEdis 5s90	5	71	71	71	+1⅞
ConEdis 4⅝s90	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	−6¼
ConEdis 4⅝s93	3	61½	61½	61½	+⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s91	25	66½	63	63	−4⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	16	60½	60½	60	−½
ConE 4⅝s92W	16	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
ConEdis 4s88	65	61½	59⅞	60	+1⅛
ConEdis 3⅜s86	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	−⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s83	13	67½	67⅛	67⅛	
ConEdis 3⅜s84	1	65	65	65	−1
ConEdis 3⅜s85	22	61	60⅞	60⅞	−1⅛
ConEdis 3⅛s81	28	71½	69⅛	69⅛	−2⅝
ConEdis 3s81	8	70	70	70	
ConEdis 2⅞s82	29	65½	64¼	64¼	−1¼
ConNGas 9s95	48	106	104½	104½	−3½
ConNG 8⅛s94	22	100	99	99	−1
ConNGas 5s82	4	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	−1⅞
ConNGas 5s85	31	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	−3⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	13	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	−3⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	13	73	71½	71½	−1⅞
ConNG 4⅝s88	15	70	69	69	−1
ConPw 8⅝s76	35	103½	102¼	102¼	−1¼
ConsP 8⅝s2000	5	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	−1⅜
ConsP 8⅝s2001	5	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+1⅝
ConPw 7⅝s99	13	94¾	89⅞	90	−9
ConPw 6⅝s98	12	84	82	84	−½
ConPw 5⅞s96	57	77⅝	77	77	−¼
ConPw 4⅝s89	3	72½	71⅛	72⅛	+⅛
ConPw 4½s88	2	77⅞	71⅛	71⅛	−1⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	44	90	88	90	+1
ConAir cv3½s92	25	48	46½	46½	−2½
ContCan 8⅛s90	70	102⅞	98	98	−⅛
ContCan 5½s85	10	76	76	76	−2
ContIIRlt 7⅝s79	5	100	100	100	
ContInv cv9s90	7	117½	117¼	117½	+¼
Cont Inv 9s85	36	94	91	94	+3
ContMt cv6¼90	196	64½	64	64½	−¼
ContOil 7⅛s99	51	94	93	93	−2½
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	103	102½	102	102¼	−½
ContDat 5⅛s87	1	75	75	75	−4¼
CoopL cv7½91	16	85½	84⅞	84⅞	−⅞
CoopL cv4½92	30	55¼	52	54	−1¼
CopwStl cv5s79	16	98¼	97	97	
Corn Pd 5¾s92	15	78½	78½	78½	−2⅛
CousinM 6.50s	17	80½	79	79½	−1
Crane Co 7s93	20	76½	75⅛	75⅛	−3½
Crane Co 7s94	76	76	74¼	75¼	−¾
Crane cv5s93	22	80⅛	79⅞	79½	−⅞
CredFin 9⅝s75	20	101½	100½	101½	+1
CrocN cv5¾96	28	82	81	81	−⅝
Crucible 6⅞s92	2	84¼	84⅛	84¼	−2
Cummin 8⅞s95	2	103	100⅛	100⅛	−4⅞
DanaCp 6s91	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−3⅞
Dartin cv4¼97	73	110	108	110	+½
Dayco cv6¼96	1	81½	81½	81½	−2
Dayco cv6s94	29	70½	70	70½	+¼
DayHud 9⅝s95	1	103	103	103	−6½
DaytPL 3s78	25	82	82	82	
DeereCo 4½s83	16	77	75½	75½	−1½
DeereCo 3⅛s77	10	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	−1⅞
DeereCr 8¼s75	16	101	99½	99½	−1
viDILW 5s73f	13	15	14¼	14¾	−¼
viDelLW 5s85f	10	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
viDLW 4½s85f	11	8½	8½	8½	
viDLW inc93f	9	5	5	5	−3
DelaPLt 3⅞s88	3	63	63	63	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
DelaPLt 3⅛s85	15	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−1⅛
DelmPL 6⅝s97	1	85½	85½	85½	+3½
DelMo cv5¼94	10	71	70⅝	70⅝	−1⅛
D&RG 4½s2018	3	62½	62½	62½	
D&RG 3s-4s93	5	60¼	60¼	60¼	−2½
Det Edis 9.15s	36	109¾	107½	107½	−½
Det Edis 9s99	20	106¼	105¼	105½	−1½
DetEdis 8⅛s01	70	98½	97⅞	98	−½
DetEdis 7⅛s03	7	97	96	97	+1
DetEd 6.40s98	22	82	79¾	81	−1½
DetEdis 6s96	18	77	77	77	
DetEd 3¼s80	8	75	75	75	
DetEd 2¾s84	25	64	64	64	
Dial Fin 8¼s89	5	93	93	93	−7
DiGior cv5¼93	15	75	72¼	72¼	−2¼
Dillngh cv5½94	49	57¼	57	57¼	+½
Diverln 9⅞s91	41	58	55	57⅞	−⅛
Divrln cv5⅞93	3	48	48	48	
Dow 8.90s2000	15	105⅜	105	105⅜	+⅜
Dow Ch 8.875s	5	105	105	105	
DowCh 7.75s99	57	99⅛	96⅛	96¼	−2⅜
DowCh 4.35s88	5	70	70	70	−2
DPF cv5½s87	75	50½	49⅛	50½	−½
Dresser 9⅝s95	20	108½	107	107	−1
DukeP 7⅛s2002	32	95	95	95	−2¼
DukeP 7⅝2001	11	92½	91⅛	91⅞	−⅜
Duplan cv5¼94	28	55	53	53	−2
DuqLt 8⅜s2000	5	103	102⅛	102⅛	+⅛
DuqsnLt 3⅝s76	18	101⅛	98	98	−5⅛
DuqsnLt 2⅝s77	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−¼
East AL cv5s92	170	53¼	52⅝	53	6
East A cv4¾93	95	53⅝	53	53	
Echlin cv5½91	25	125	125	125	−1
EdisElIl 3s95	1	74	74	74	−⅛
EG&G cv3½s87	12	59	58⅛	59	−1
ElPaso cv8½95	142	103⅛	102	102	
ElPaso cv6s93	60	80	79	79½	−1
Englhd cv5¼97	94	86	84	85	
EquitGs 9⅝s95	3	109	109	109	+½
EquitL cv6¼90	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−⅝
viErie 5s2020f	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−1¼
viErie 4½s15f	8	24	24	24	−⅞
viErie 3⅛s90f	125	14½	12⅞	13⅛	−1⅛
viErie 3½s2000f	15	13¼	13	13	−2
EssexInt 9¼75	101	100⅝	100	100	−⅛
Essex cv5¼s96	2	85	85	85	
Esterl cv6½95	1	62	62	62	+1
EvanP cv6¼94	16	90	89⅞	90	+1
Exxon 6½s98	147	89	86	86¼	−2⅝
Exxon 6s97	122	81½	80	80⅛	−1⅞
Fairch v4⅞92	64	48½	48	48	
FalcnbM 8.85s	5	104	104	104	−1½
FamFin 5s81	15	76¼	76	76	−1¼
Farah cv5s94	12	56	53⅛	55⅛	+1⅞
Fedders cv5s96	84	67	64⅝	67	+1½
FdNMt cv4⅝96	1913	99	95½	99	+⅜
FdPac cv5½87	62	100	96⅞	99	+2
FedDStr 8⅝s95	10	105	105	105	
FerroCp 5⅝s92	5	73	73	73	−7⅝
Fibrbd cv4⅝93	69	69½	66	66	−3⅝
FstChlCp 6⅞80	10	92	92	92	−2⅝
FstChlCp 6¼78	36	93	91	91	−2
FsMt 9s75-78	68	100½	99⅜	99⅜	−⅜
FstMtge 8¼s77	23	99	99	99	+1⅞
FstNBos 6⅞79	10	93	93	93	.....
FstNCCp 6⅞79	23	92½	91½	92⅛	−⅞
FstNCCp 6⅝80	27	92⅞	91⅛	92⅛	+⅛
Fst Pen cv7s93	1	99	99	99	−1
FstUnR cv7s91	15	88½	88½	88½	−1
FstWisc 8½96	10	102½	102½	102½	−¼
Fischb cv4⅜97	64	100	98½	100	+3
FishFd cv6½94	12	83	82	83	+2½
FlexiV cv4⅞97	12	83	82	83	+1½
FlaPLt 8½s75	108	100¼	99½	99¾	−2¼
FlyTigr 6.60s80	1	90½	90½	90½	−3⅜
FMC cv4¼s92	132	66	64½	64½	−1½
FoodFair 8⅝96	12	95⅛	94	94	−2
FoodFair 4s79	26	72½	72	72	−⅝
Ford Mt 8¼s74	262	100¼	96½	100	−½
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	110	102	100⅜	101½	+½
Ford Mt 7¼s77	83	98¾	97¼	98⅜	+1½
FordMt 6½s79	127	93	91½	91½	−2¼
FordC 8⅞sApr	3	104½	104½	104½	
FordCrd 8⅝s73	281	101¼	100¼	100½	−¾
FordCrd 8½s91	46	101½	101	101⅛	−⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s76	383	100¾	99⅝	100	−¾
FordCrd 7⅛s91	5	97	97	97	
FordCrd 7s80	70	94	93⅛	93⅛	−⅝
FordCrd 6⅞s78	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+½
FordCr cv4⅞98	502	84⅛	81⅞	82⅛	−2
FordCr cv4½96	243	76⅛	74½	75	−1
ForeD cv5½80	5	86	86	86	
FoMcK cv6s94	95	76	74	74	−1
Fruehaut 6s87	4	81½	81½	81½	−¾
Frueht cv5½94	81	74¼	71⅛	71⅞	−2½
FrushFin 8.70s	96	1012	99⅝	100	−1
FruehFin 7.50s	72	97	96⅝	96⅝	−⅜
FuquaInd 7s88	51	74½	73	74	+1
GACCp cv5⅞94	274	35½	33	33½	−2½
GAC PCr 12s75	722	77	69	71	−8½
GAC PCr 11s77	475	67⅛	61	63	−5
GAC Fin 10¼s	375	95	90	93⅛	−5⅞
GAC Fin 8¼74	275	95½	88	93⅛	−8⅛
GenElec 7⅝s96	37	98	96½	96⅛	−1¼
GenElec 6¼s79	145	92	90⅞	90⅞	+⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	10	79½	79	79	+⅞
GenElec 3½s76	292	91	88	88	−1½
GnElCr 8⅛s76	120	101⅞	100	100½	+1
GnElCr 7⅜s78	100	98⅞	96¼	98⅛	+1⅜
GenElCre 7s80	30	94¼	94¼	94¼	−2⅛
GenElCr 7s79	22	96	95	95	−1⅜
GenFds 8⅞s90	42	106½	105⅛	106	
GenFds 8⅝s75	170	102⅛	101	102⅛	+1⅜
GenHost 6s90f	7	58	57	57	−4
GenInst cv5s92	28	60	59¼	59⅞	+½
GenIns cv4¼s85	11	80½	80	80	+1⅜
GMotAc 8⅝s77	169	105	101	101	−2
GnMotAcc 8s93	249	99⅛	97	98	−1½
GMotAc 7⅝s94	62	96⅛	95⅛	96	
GMotAc 7⅛s95	61	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+1
GMot Ac7½s90	42	92	90	90	−2
GMotAc 7½s92	184	90⅛	88⅛	89	−2⅛
GMotAc 6⅝s88	133	84⅞	82	84	−2½
GnMotAcc 5s77	114	90	87	90	+2½
GnMotAcc 5s80	143	83	80	82	−2
GnMotAcc 5s81	31	82	81	81	
GMotAc 4⅝s87	14	72	72	72	+¾
GMotAc 4⅝s82	47	78	73⅛	73⅛	−4½
GMotAc 4⅝s83	42	77¼	76⅛	76⅛	−1¼
GMotAc 4½s86	13	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛	−1⅞
GMotAc 4½s85	42	72½	71¼	71¼	−1½
GnMotAcc 4s79	89	82	81	81⅛	
GMotAc 3⅝s75	103	90½	87⅛	90⅛	−1⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	33	79½	79⅛	79⅛	−2
GenPU 10½s74	81	102	101	101⅛	+½
GenPU 10⅛s80	122	107½	105	106	−1⅛
GTCal 9⅝s2000	02	110½	109	109	−1⅛
GTVal 8⅝s96	45	101	99⅝	99⅝	−4½
GenT El 9⅛s95	96	109⅞	108	108⅞	−1⅜
GenT El 8⅝s76	45	102⅛	101	101	
GenT El 6⅛s91	35	83⅝	79	79	−4⅝
GnTlEl cv6⅛96	117	101⅞	99½	99½	−2½
GnTlEl cv5s92	77	77½	74½	74½	−2⅞
GenTel cv4s90	118	71	69	69⅛	−2⅛
GWatwk 8⅝s96	3	100½	100½	100½	
Genesco 9¼s75	124	96⅛	91½	93½	−3⅛
GaPac cv5¼94	315	96	94	94	−2
GaPac cv5⅞s96	141	85	83	83	−4⅛
GaPow 8⅞2000	93	103½	100¾	100½	−3⅝
GaPow 8⅝2001	22	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−1¼
GaPow 7⅝2003	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
GaPow 7⅝2001	3	96	92⅛	93	−3
GiddL cv4⅝87	10	67⅝	61	61	−⅝
Goodrch 8¾s94	18	102	101	101	
Goodrch 4⅝s85	3	75	75	75	−¼
Goodyear 8.60s	15	103½	101⅛	101¼	−2⅛
Goodyear 7.35s	15	92⅛	92½	92½	−6⅞
GordnJ cv5s88	15	70	69⅛	70	+2
Grace cv6½s96	291	88½	87½	87⅝	−¼
Grace cv4¼s90	75	65	63¼	63¼	−1¼
GrandUn 4⅞78	3	84	84	84	
Granit cv4⅞94	60	62⅞	61	61	+¼
Grant cv4⅞96	77	61¼	59⅞	59⅞	−2
GtNoN cv4¼91	60	87⅜	87¼	87¼	+¼
GtNRy 2⅝s82	32	66½	63	63	−5
GtNR 2⅝s2010	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	−1¼
GtWstUnit 6s87	2258		58	58	
GGiant cv4¼92	24	63⅞	61⅛	63⅞	+1⅞
Greyh cv6½90	274	85	82	82	−3¼
Grolier 9⅝s91	16	105	103⅞	103⅞	−1⅛
Grolier cv4¼87	3	54	54	54	
Grum cv4¼s92	170	44	43	43⅝	−⅛
GuardMt 7½79	43	92	91¾	91¾	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GulfMO 5s56f	78	50	49	49	−1
GulfMO 4s44B	50	40	39½	40	+½
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	16	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+1
GulfOil 8½s95	116	104½	103	103½	
GlfRes cv6¼91	101	79⅞	76	76	−3⅞
GulfWn 7s03A	155	65½	64½	64½	−¾
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	252	65⅝	64½	65	6
GulfWtInd 6s88	40	67⅛	67	67⅛	+⅛
GlfWn cv5½93	415	64½	63	63½	−1
GlfWn cv5¼87	31	75	74	75	+⅞
GlfWn cv5¼87A	5	74	74	74	6
Hallibrt 7.95s95	1	101½	101½	101½	
Hallibtn cv4s97	262	138¼	134	137	+2
HamPa cv5s94	14	64⅝	62⅛	62½	−2⅛
HawaiiEl 9s74	36	101⅛	101	101½	−½
HawEl 9s2000	5	107¼	107¼	107¼	
HellerW 9½s89	44	105⅞	105	105	−1
HellerW 9½s91	83	102	101	102	+1
HellerW 7¾s92	2	98	98	98	
HelmrP cv5s87	4	147	147	147	−4
Heublin cv4½97	329	89	85½	86⅝	−2⅛
HillsSp cv5¼s88	13	47	47	47	
HiltnH cv5⅛s95	35	69	68⅛	69	
HoernW cv5s94	101	93½	92	92½	+5½
Holidinn 9½xw	35	104⅛	103⅛	103⅞	−1⅛
Honeywell 4s76	5	91	88⅞	88⅞	−2⅛
HonywFin 7s78	5	95	95	95	−1⅝
HostInt cv5¼94	50	59⅞	59	59	
HouseFin 9s76	163	102⅞	100⅛	100½	−2
HousFin 8⅝s75	89	101⅛	100½	100⅞	−⅞
HouseFin 5s82	6	82½	82½	82½	+1½
HousFin 4⅞s77	14	86⅞	86	86	−1⅛
HousFin 4⅝s84	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
HousLt cv5s85	21	101⅛	99½	99½	−2
HousNG 8.85s	5	101	101	101	−⅞
Howmt cv4¾s92	53	57⅛	53½	53½	−3½
IllBell 7⅝s2006	39	96	95	95	−2
Ill Pow 7.60s	1	99	99	99	
InHead cv5¼93	8	72½	72½	72½	+2⅛
IndBellT 8⅛s	20	102	100⅞	100⅞	−⅜
IndMich 8¼s75	11	100	99½	99½	−1½
IndMich 8s74	83	99	98	99	−½
IndMich 6½s78	5	93	93	93	
IndsINH 8¼s96	14	100	99½	99½	
InlandSt 8⅜s95	14	102	101	102	+1½
InlandSt 6½s92	10	87½	87	87	−3
InlandSt 4½s89	5	71	71	71	−2½
IntHarv 8⅝s95	28	103	101	101	−4
IntHar 4.80s91	10	72½	72½	72½	−3
IntHarv 4⅝s88	20	71½	71½	71½	−1½
IntHarC 8⅝s75	143	100⅞	100	100⅛	−⅛
IntHarC 8⅝s91	26	105	99⅞	100	−5⅛
IntHarCr 7s77	7	96	96	96	−1⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s81	9	77½	76	76	−1⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s79	5	82	81½	81½	−⅜
IntMin cv4s91	310	70½	68	69	−1
Int Pap 8.85s95	35	108	105	108	+3
IntPap cv4¼96	87	83	81½	83	−1
IntSilv cv5s93	10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
IntTT 8.30s75	41	100	99½	99½	+1¼
IntTT 4.90s87	3	77	77	77	
InterStr cv4s92	77	27	26	27	+1
IpcoH cv5¼s89	18	63¼	62	62	−1⅛
ITT Bks 9⅛s95	20	108	108	108	
JerC PL 2⅞s76	12	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+¼
JimW cv5¼91	95	72½	71	71	−1
JoneLau 9⅞s95	64	104⅛	103⅛	104	
JoneLau 6⅝s94	28	73½	73	73½	−⅜
KaneMil 9½s90	150	96	93¼	93¼	−1⅜
KanCSo 3¼s84	9	64½	64½	64½	+⅜
KC Ter 2⅜s74	1	93½	93½	93½	−¼
Kennecot 7⅞s	10	97	96⅞	96⅞	−¼
KeystStl 7¼s93	1	87	87	87	−¼
Krafico 6⅞s96	6	93	93	93	−½
Kroger 9s95	32	101½	100	100½	−5
Kroger 8⅞s75	8	101	100⅛	101	+1
viLSMS 3½97f	10	22⅞	19	19	−3⅞
viLVHT 5s84f	12	25	24½	24½	
viLehVa 4½74f	5	15	15	15	
viLeV 4½sE03f	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−¼
viLehV 4sA03f	6	5	4¾	5	
viLehVT 5s79f	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	−¼
LibMcN cv5s89	46	60	58	60	+1
LiggMyer 6s92	30	81⅛	76	76	−6⅛
Litton 8¾s76	27	96½	95⅞	95⅞	−1⅛
Litton cv3½s87	25	50¼	50	50⅛	
Lockhd 4¼s76	7	85⅛	85	85	−1
Lockh cv4¼s92	172	38½	37	38	−⅜
Loews 6⅞s93	385	71½	70	70½	
LomN cv5½91	78	82½	78	78	−3⅞
Lone SG 9⅝s95	30	108	107½	108	
LoneS Ind 8s97	52	100½	100	100	−¼
LonSin cv5½93	6	72	70½	72	+1½
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	23	76	74½	74½	−2
Lorillrd 4⅝s86	13	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛	−3
LouGE 9¼2000	10	113¼	112	112	−2
LouN 2⅞s2003	6	40	38	38	−4
LouNStL 3s80	2	69	69	69	+3
Lowenst 8⅞s96	30	98	97	98	
LTV Cp 5¼s76	55	88	84½	87	+½
LTV Cp 5s88	808	45½	44½	45½	+¼
LykY 7½s94old	608	68⅛	67⅛	68	−⅛
Lyk 7½s94new	69	69⅞	67⅛	67⅞	−1⅞
MackF 9⅝s91	45	102	100	100	−2⅝
MackF 9⅝s90	71	101½	99½	101½	+1½
MackT 5⅛s81	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
MacyCr 4⅞s85	13	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	−7⅛
Macy cv5s92	78	86	84	86	+2½
Macy cv4¼s90	35	96	96	96	−16
MadSq cv6¼87	18	61⅛	61	61	−⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	24	103½	101½	101½	−2
MAPCO 11s71	110	103	101½	103	+½
Marcor 6½s88	78	72½	71	72	
Marcor cv5s96	10	80	80	80	−¼
MartM cv6s94	49	78	76	76⅛	−⅛
MarMAI 9⅝s96	69	103	100⅛	101	−3⅛
MdCup cv5½84	19	70⅛	68⅛	70⅛	+1⅜
MassM cv6½91	83	75	73	73	+2
MayDStCr 9s89	44	103¼	100½	100½	−2½
MayDCr 8⅝s76	2	100½	100½	100½	−2¼
MaySReal 5s77	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
McCror 10⅛s85	24	101	99⅞	100	
McCror 7⅝s97	155	69⅛	69	69½	+¼
McCror 7⅛s94	172	71	69	69	−1
McCro 7½s94n	19	69½	49	49	−1
McCro cv6½92	2	78⅛	78	78	−2
McCro 5⅛s76	12	87⅛	87	87	+½
McCrory 5s81	36	68	67	68	+⅛
McDer cv4¼97	230	104½	102	103	−1⅛
McDD cv4¾91	66	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−1⅞
McGHl cv3⅞92	76	61⅞	61½	61½	−⅛
Medus cv5⅛88	23	76	74⅛	74⅛	−5⅛
MGM 9s92	51	93	91½	92	−⅛
MGM cv5s93	107	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	+1⅛
MichB 7⅝s2011	27	98	95	95	−2
MichBT 7s2012	41	87⅜	85⅛	87⅜	−3⅛
MichBT 3⅝88	27	58	56½	56⅛	+⅛
Mich Cn 4½79f	4	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
MilesLab 6½2	14	89	89	89	.....
MitLab cv5¼94	102	90½	86½	87	−4
MissRiv 9⅝s90	2	107	107	107	+2
MKT incv5½33f	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
MoKanT 4s90	43	36	34¼	35	−⅜
MoPac 5s2045f	100	49	47⅛	48⅛	−⅜
MoP 4¾s2030f	25	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	−⅛
MoP 4¾s2030f	24	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	−⅛
MoPac 4¼s90	7	59	59	59	
MoPa 4¼s2005	8	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
MobilOil 7⅝s	40	94½	94	94	−1⅛
MohkD cv5½94	194	40⅛	37	37	−3
Monarm 10½s	61	101⅞	100½	101	+½
Monon 6s2007f	15	61	61	61	−1½
Monsanto 9⅛s	10	106	106	106	−2½
MontPw 8⅝s74	47	99 17-32	99	99	−½
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	40	106	104	104	−2
MtWdCr 9s89	89	103	100	103	−4⅞
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	17	94	94	94	
MtWdCr 5¼s81	10	79	79	79	
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
MonyM cv7s90	13	102	100¼	100¼	−1⅜
viMoE 3½s2000f	7	12¼	11½	11½	−½
MlSt TT 9s2010	107	107½	105	105	−3
MlSt TT 7⅝s13	572	95⅞	93½	94⅞	−1
MtSTT 7⅝s	31	93⅛	89½	91	−3
MtSTT 6⅛s77	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	−¾
NatBisc 4⅝87	12	70	69⅞	70	−4⅛
NatCan cv5s93	2	71	71	71	−2
NCashR cv6s95	302	86⅞	84⅝	85¼	−¾
Nat Cash 5.60s	10	75½	75½	75½	−1⅛
NatCash 4⅝s87	48	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+¼
NCtyL cv6½91	113	71⅜	68⅛	70	−1⅛
NDist cv4½92	64	67½	67	67½	+½
NHom cv4⅝96	90	41	38½	40	+1
NatInd cv5⅝88	46	54	250½	51½	+1
Nat Steel 8s5	48	100⅛	100	100	
NEngTT 8⅝s	133	103	100	101	−1
NEngTel 8.20s	170	100	99	99	−½
NEngTT 7⅝07	4	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	−¾
NEngTT 6⅝79	25	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	−⅞
NEngTT 3s74	5	97	97	97	
Newhall cv6s95	104	72¼	69⅞	69⅞	−2½
NJ BellT 9.35s	212	110	108½	109¼	−¼
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	11	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	−1⅛
NJ Bell 1¼s17	112	91⅞	90	90	
viNYCen 6s80f	30	10¼	9½	9⅛	−⅜
viNYCen 6s90f	7	55	53⅝	53⅝	−⅝
viNYC 5s2013f	79	8⅛	7⅛	7½	−⅜
viNYC 4½s2013f	49	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
viNYCen 4s98f	158	6	5⅜	6	+½
viNYCn 4s98r	4	6½	6½	6½	
viNYCH 3½s97f	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−¼
viNYCH 3½97r	2	25½	25½	25½	
viNYLS 3½98f	6	10	10	10	
viNYMC 3½98f	23	14	13⅛	14	
viNYM 3½s98r	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	
NYHar 4s43Bf	4	49	49	49	+1⅛
viNYLW 4½73f	10	14	13⅞	14	+1
viNYLW 4s73f	15	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+½
viNYNH 4½22f	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
viNYNH 4s07f	21	9	7½	9	+½
NY P&Lt 2¾75	3	92	90½	90½	
NYS EG 8⅞s75	5	101	101	101	+1
NYTel 9⅛s2010	102	109½	107½	108	−1½
NYTel 8s2008	208	100	97	97¼	−3⅝
NYTel 7⅝s2006	51	96⅞	95⅛	95⅛	−1⅛
NYTel 7⅝s2011	174	91½	89⅞	90¼	
NYTel 4⅝s93	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−1⅝
NYTel 3⅝s78	29	80½	79⅞	80½	
NYTel 3s89	1	57	57	57	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	70½	70¼	70¼	−¼
NiagMP 3½s83	5	69	69	69	−1
NiagMP 3¼s83	3	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+⅛
Norf&Wn 4s96	10	60½	59⅛	60½	+3¼
Norlin Ind 9s88	13	95	90	90	−5
NoAMtg 5½s79	10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
NorAPh cv4s92	72	61⅞	61	61	−½
NorIIG 8⅝s76	27	102	101¾	102	−⅜
NorNG 9½s90	61	107½	104⅛	104½	−1½
NorNG 8⅛s74	15	100¼	100	100	−1
Nor Nat G 8s91	24	98	97⅞	98	−2
NorNG 4⅝s85	5	76½	76½	76½	−1
NorNG 4⅝s81	2	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−3
NorNG 4⅝s82	3	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	−2⅜
NorNG 3¼s73	8	98½	98	98	−½
NorPac 4s84	3	74½	74½	74½	
NorPac 4s97	8	54½	54¼	54½	−¼
NorPac 4s97r	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
NorPac 3s2047	86	37	36	36	−½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NoPac 3s2047r	11	37	36½	37	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	30	100 11-16	100¼	100⅜	−⅜
NorStaP 5s90	14	71	71	71	
NorStaP 4⅝s91	9	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
NorStaP 3⅞s84	12	67⅛	64	64	−3⅞
Nwstind 7⅛s94	26	82⅛	81	81	−1⅛
NwnBell 7⅝s	22	99	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
Nw Bl 7⅛s2005	7	95	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
Norton Co 9s95	3	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	−1
NortSim 6s98	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	−⅞
OccidP cv7⅛96	291	82⅛	81	81⅛	−⅛
Ogden cv5s93	101	62½	61	62½	+1½
Ohio Edis 3s74	21	95	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
Ohio Ed 2⅝s75	4	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Ohio PW 7¼s76	3	97	97	97	−2
Okla G 4⅝s87	3	69½	69½	69½	−4⅛
Okla GE 3s79	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+2⅛
Oneida cv5½88	15	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	−2⅞
OtisEl cv6½95	138	100¼	99	100	+½
Owenl 7⅝s2001	25	95	95	95	−3
OwenlI cv4½92	45	72½	72	72½	+1
PacGE 8⅞s2002	25	104	102	102	−2⅛
PacGE 7½2004	30	88	88	88	−7⅛
PacGE 7½s2003	34	94	93⅛	93⅛	−⅛
PacGE 8s2003	144	99¼	99	99	−¼
Pac G&E 5s89	78	72	68½	72	−
Pac G&E 5s91	28	71⅛	69⅞	70	−⅜
Pac GE 4⅝s92	5	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	−1⅛
Pac GE 4½s86	10	73	73	73	+½
Pac GE 4½s90	61	68⅞	65⅞	68⅞	+1⅜
Pac GE 4½s93	6	68	68	68	
Pac GE 4¼s95	9	64¾	64¾	64¾	−⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s78	56	82	80⅞	80⅞	−1⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	107	95½	94⅞	95	
Pac G&E 3s77	6	82	82	82	−1⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	19	76	76	76	+½
Pac GE 2⅞s80	12	73¼	70⅛	70⅛	−3⅛
PacGTran 8s90	2	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
PacNwTel 8⅝s	152	103⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−5⅛
PacNwTel 7s79	15	95	95	95	−1
Pac SWA 6s87	41	76	73	73	−3⅛
PacT&T 9⅝s	215	106⅛	103	104¼	−1⅛
PacT&T 8⅝s	198	104⅞	100⅛	102	−3⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	247	103⅞	100⅞	101⅞	−1⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	47	97⅛	94½	94½	−2
PacT&T 7⅝s09	229	95⅞	91	93	−2½
PacT&T 7⅛s80	222	96	94⅞	95⅞	−⅜
PacT&T 6⅝s79	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 4⅝s88	3	69	69	69	
PacT&T 3⅝s91	46	61½	60	60	−2
PacT&T 3¼s78	26	81½	80⅛	80⅛	
PacT&T 3¼s83	10	68⅞	67	67	−1½
PacT&T 3⅛s87	24	60	59	59	−½
Pac&TT 2⅞s85	2	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	−⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	207	101½	100⅛	100½	−⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	420	100⅞	99½	100	−⅛
PAA cv7½s98	198	85⅛	83	83	−1⅛
PAA cv 5¼s89	648	46¼	44⅛	44½	−2
PAA cv 4⅞s79	5	120	115	115	−4
PAA cv 4½s84	83	66	64	64½	−2½
PAA cv 4⅞s86	432	42½	41⅛	42	
Paprcf cv5¼94	15	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	−⅛
Park H cv4s92	8	60½	60½	60½	+3
viPennC 4⅝93f	25	56	55⅛	56	+1⅛
PennDx cv5s82	70	79⅞	78	78	−1⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	53	107⅛	105⅞	106⅛	
Penney 5⅞s87	1	77	77	77	+⅝
Penney 4½s84	10	73	72⅛	72⅛	
PennCo cv9s94	32	89	88⅛	89	+4
Pen PwLt 3s75	16	90½	90	90½	
viPa RR 4¼81f	48	13¼	12⅝	13¼	−⅛
viPa RR 4¼84f	26	13	12½	12½	−⅞
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Pennzoil 8⅜s76	47	100	98⅛	98⅛	−1⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	15	99¾	99	99¼	+⅛
Pennzoil 7½s88	17	91½	91	91⅛	−⅛
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	103	88¼	86⅛	87	−1
Pennzl cv5¼96	40	78⅛	77	78	−⅛
Pepsi cv4⅞96	97	142½	140	142½	+1⅛
Per Mar 3⅞s80	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	−⅜
Pfizer cv4s97	445	118	115⅛	117	−1⅛
Phelps D 8.10s	10	100	97	97	−3
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	17	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	+1
Phil BW 4½77f	5	31½	31½	31½	+⅛
Phila El 9s95	58	106⅛	105	105	
Phila El 8⅛s76	5	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	−1⅛
Phila El 8¼s96	30	100	99	99½	−1⅛
Phila El 8s75	74	100½	99	99	−1⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	3	76½	76½	76½	−2
Phila El 5s89	6	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	−2⅛
Phila El 4⅝s87	5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	−2⅛
Phila El 3½s82	40	73	72⅛	72⅛	−⅛
Phila El 2⅝s78	10	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	−1
Phila El 2⅜s74	14	94	93⅛	93⅛	+¼
PhilMor cv6s94	18	450	445½	445½	+1⅛
Philip In 10s77	48	101¼	99⅞	100	−1⅛
PhillP 7⅝s2001	30	94	92	92½	−5
PhillipP 6⅝s91	20	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
PhilVH cv5½94	3	68	68	68	
Pillsby cv4⅝89	25	90	89	89	+⅜
PionNG 9½s75	25	102	100½	101	
PCC&SL 5s75f	15	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	−1
PCC&SL 3⅝s75f	10	20	20	20	
Pittston cv4s97	96	55⅛	55	55	−⅛
PotEl 9½s2005	32	107½	107	107⅛	+⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	13	108⅞	108	108	
ProctG 7s2002	53	93	90⅛	90⅛	−⅞
Proct G 3⅞s81	17	80½	80⅛	80⅛	
PubSvCol 8¼s	46	103	100	102	−1⅛
PubSEG 9s95	23	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	−⅛
PubSEG 4⅝s77	20	88⅞	87	87	−1⅛
PubSEG 3½s75	7	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	−⅛
PubSvln 8¼s74	24	99 31-32	99	99 31-32	+1-32
PubSin 7⅝s2001	10	89½	89½	89½	−1⅛
PuerRTel 8.70s	5	99½	99½	99½	
Pullman 5⅞s97	7	82	81⅛	82	+2
Pulm Tr 10s85	27	113	111⅛	111⅛	−⅛
Purex cv4⅝s94	74	74	72⅛	72⅛	−⅛
QuakOat 7.70s	7	100⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−1
Quak St O 9s95	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	−⅛
RCA 9⅛s90	22	110½	109⅛	109⅛	−⅛
RCA 9s75	295	102	100	102	
RCA cv 4½s92	99	73	70	70	−1
Raxad cv6s95	10	139	139	139	+2
Ramad cv5s96	58	73	71⅛	71⅛	−1
RapAm 7⅝s85	47	74	72	74	+
RapAm69 7s94	125	62½	61⅛	62	
RapAm72 7s94	159	62	60⅛	61	
RapidAm 6s88	476	56⅛	55⅛	56	+⅛
Ray M 10⅝s75	123	103½	101½	102	−1
RdgBa cv5½88	40	102	99½	102	+4
Reeves cv4s91	10	74⅛	74	74	−⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	5	104	103	103	−3
Rever cv5½s92	10	58	57⅛	57⅛	
ReyM cv4½s91	120	59	57⅛	58½	+1⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	175	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	−⅛
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	21	97⅛	97	97	+1
Reyn Tob 7s89	5	90⅛	88⅛	88⅛	−⅛
Reyn Tob 3s73	1	98 1-32	98 1-32	98 1-32	+1-32
RiegelT cv5s93	31	67⅛	66	66	−1
RochT cv4⅞94	31	104⅛	101	101	−4
Rockin cv4½91	44	71⅛	69⅛	69⅛	−2
Rohr cv 5¼s86	75	75½	72	72	−2
RyderS 11⅝s90	40	114	112	114	+2
Safeco 7s78	1	94	94	94	
SafewySt 7.40s	33	94½	90¼	90¼	−5
StJosLP 9⅝s76	10	102½	101½	101½	−2
SLSF 5s2006f	2	54	54	54	
StReg cv4⅞s97	120	96	94	94½	−1
Sanders cv5s92	78	52	51	51	
SaFeIn cv6¼98	181	88	84	85⅛	−2
SCM Cp 9¼s90	113	102½	100⅛	101	−⅜
SCM cv 5½s88	133	69⅛	66⅛	68	−1
ScottP 8⅝s2000	1	106	106	106	
Seagrm 7½s78	20	96⅛	94	94	−
Sears R 8⅝s95	56	107	105⅞	106	−⅜
Sears R 8⅛s76	227	101¼	100	101	−½
Sears R 6⅝s93	53	86½	85⅛	86	−⅛
Sears R 4⅝s83	119	87	78¼	79	−2
SearsR Ac 5s82	21	81	79½	79½	−½
SearsAc 4⅝s77	11	88	87½	87½	−½
SeatrnL cv6s94	258	33⅞	28⅛	29½	−3⅞
ShellO 8½s2000	10	105½	104½	104⅞	+⅜
ShellO 7½s2002	20	91	89⅜	91	−3⅛
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	3	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
SherW cv6¼95	148	94½	91	91	−3⅛
Signal 8.85s94	82	100¼	98	99⅞	−⅜
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	61	138	131⅞	131⅞	−3⅛
Singer 8¼s76	124	100¼	99¼	99⅞	−⅛
Skil Co cv5s92	30	70	69⅞	70	+2
Socony 4⅝s93	47	67½	65	65	−3⅛
Socony 2⅝s76	72	89⅝	86	86	−1
Sol B cv4½s92	16	74	73½	74	+½
SoCnBTel 8¼s	75	101	99⅞	100	−1
SoCenBl 7⅞s12	28	92	91	92	−3
SoesBk cv4⅞97	16	98½	97½	97½	−1
SoBell TT 9.05s	278	107⅛	105	105½	−2
SoBellT 7⅝s13	147	95⅛	91¼	94	−1
SoBellTel 7.60s	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	
SoBell 7⅝s2007	15	92	90¼	90¼	−2
SoBellTel 7s78	51	97½	96	96	−2
SoBellT 6⅝s79	53	92	90¼	92	+½
SoBellT 2⅞s87	11	59½	59	59	−½
So BellT 2¾s85	14	62¼	60⅛	60⅛	−2
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	30	75	74	74	−5
SoCalGas 7⅝s	6	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	38	107½	107⅛	107⅛	−
SoNGas 9⅛s74	25	102⅛	102	102⅛	+1
SoNGas 7.70s91	15	93¼	93¼	93¼	−
SoNGas 6⅞s79	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−
SoNEngT 8⅛s	73	100	98⅞	98⅞	−1
SoPac 4½s71	30	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
S PacOr 4½s77	89	89	88½	88½	−
SoPac 2⅞s86	3	[illegible]	59⅝	59⅝	−1
SouthRy 5s94	31	68½	68	68	
SRyCar 4⅝s88	39	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	226	104⅝	101	104	−
SwBellT 7⅝s	83	97⅛	95	95	−3
SwBellT 7⅝s12	42	90⅛	89⅞	90	−
SwBellT 7s78	10	96	95	95	−4
SwBellT 6⅝s	130	87⅛	84	85½	−2
SwBellT 3⅛s83	9	68	65½	65½	−3
SwBellT 2⅞s85	23	61½	61	61	
Spiegel 5¼s83	12	73½	73¼	73¼	−
Sprag cv4¼92	63	55½	53½	54	−
StdBrands 7¾s	37	94½	94½	94½	−
StdOilCal 7s96	142	91⅞	88	90	−2
St O Cal 5⅜s92	6	83	81	81	−2
St O Cal 4⅜s83	69	75½	74	75	−1
Std OilInd 6s91	53	80¼	80¼	80¼	−
Std OilInd 6s98	20	82	81⅛	81⅛	−1
StOilInd cv5s96	391	121½	118⅛	118⅛	−3
Std O In 4⅝s83	15	77½	75½	76⅛	−
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	70	95 3-32	94⅞	94 25-32	−11-32
StOOh 8½s2000	85	103⅛	102	102	−3
Std Packg 6s98	8	55	54	55	+1
StPkg cv5¼s90	8	52	51	52	+1
StPrud cv6½90	33	78	76½	76½	−1
Standex cv5s87	2	100	100	100	−
Stauff cv4½s91	32	87⅛	87	87½	+
Steven cv4s90	25	63½	63	63	
Storer cv4½s86	30	71	66	66	−3
SuavSh cv5s97	108	41	37⅞	39⅞	−1
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	97	97¾	95⅛	97⅛	−
Sundst cv5s93	5	60	6	60	
Sunray 4¼s87	21	73¼	72¼	72¼	−1
SunsM cv6⅞s89	329	100	96	100	+
SupOil 3⅝s81	2	79	79	79	−1
SurvyF cv5s84	87	101½	100⅞	100⅞	−
SutroMtg 6⅝s82	7	80	79⅛	79⅛	+

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

June 1973

FOREIGN TRADE BANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

£ 20.000.000

seven year multicurrency loan

managed by:

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

and co-managed by:

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
INTERUNION-BANQUE
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

and provided by:

BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)
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BANQUE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE
BANQUE FRANCO-ROUMAINE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
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CREDIT DU NORD
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ITALIAN INTERNATIONAL BANK
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LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ GIROZENTRALE
LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F
UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

We are pleased to announce the association with our organisation of

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SITRAM
Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime

U. S. $ 4.000.000

FIVE-YEAR LOAN

guaranteed by

RÉPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

Arranged by

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (Europe)
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

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BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE
CREDIT NAVAL C.M.A.F.
MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.
STANDARD AND CHARTERED BANKING GROUP LTD.
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK

This is not an offer of these securities for sale. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

July 31, 1973

bandag

272,438 Shares

Bandag, Incorporated

Common Stock

Price $32.75 Per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained within any State from any underwriter who may lawfully offer these securities within such State.

William Blair & Company
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
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When in Washington, D.C.
"Our 27th year"
MEET ME AT

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BEARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We buy at U.S. $1.[illegible]
We sell at U.S. $1.30
Universal Venture Capital S.A.
c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until August 20, 1973.

هكذا من الداخل

New York Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
SwiftCo 7¾s78	10	99	99	99	— ½
Sybron cv4⅛s87	85	74	73½	73½	—1¼
Talcott 9⅛s76	4	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Talcott 5s79	10	8	80	80	
TalcotN cv6s94	66	63¾	62	62	—1⅛
Talley 8⅛s97	2	95	95	95	+2
Tappn cv5¼s94	9	69	68½	68½	
Teledyne 7s97	30	78	75	75	—1
Teledy cv3¼s92	32	50	49	49	— ⅞
Telex Cp 9s96	161	54⅞	52	53⅛	—1¼
Tennec 10¼s78	89	106	105	105	
Tenneco 8¾s75	110	99¼	98	98⅞	— ⅝
Tenneco 8⅛s97	15	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¾
Tenneco 7s93	39	84½	80¾	84	
Tennco cv6¼s92	68	91½	90	91	—1
Tenneco 6s79	85	87	86½	86½	— ½
TennV Au 9⅛s	437	108	105	106½	—1½
TennV Au 8¼s	74	103	100	1 1¼	—1¾
TennV Au 8s74	895	100	99½	99½	— ½
TVA 7.40s97D	418	92½	90½	91¼	—1¾
TVA 7.40s97Dr	20	93	93	93	
TVA 7.35s97B	303	92¾	90¾	90¾	—1⅞
TVA 7.35s97C	210	93¼	90⅛	91¾	—1⅝
TVA 7.35s97Cr	51	93½	91¼	91¼	
TVA 7.35s98A	25	92⅝	92	92	—2⅛
TVA 7.35s98B	20	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅞
TennVaAu 7¼s	13	99	98½	98½	+
TennVaAu 7s97	373	89½	87	88½	— ¾
Tesoro cv5¼s89	10	72½	93	91	—2
Texaco 7¾s2001	240	99¼	96⅞	97	—1⅜
Texaco 5¾s97	29	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—2⅛
Tex NO 3⅞s88	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	....
Tex Pac 5s2000	1	63	63	63	+2
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	3	68	65	65	—4½
Texfi cv4½s96	85	51¼	50	50	—1
Textron 8.60s75	47	100¾	100	100	— ¾
TideM cv5¼s91	87	102	100	1 2	+2
Trane cv4s92	46	75	74	75	+4
TWA 11s86	72	109	108¼	108¾	+
TWA 10s85	149	102½	102	102½	+ ½
TWA 6½s78f	142	83	82	82½	— ⅞
TWA cv5s94	654	67¾	63⅛	64	—3⅝
TWA cv4s92	139	51¼	49	49	—2½
TranFin 7⅞s91	18	94¾	91½	93	—2
Travler 8.70s95	88	105	102	103	—2
TriSoMis 7¾s92	21	97	93⅞	95½	—3½
TriSoMt cv7s92	4	10 ¼	100½	100¼	—2¾
TRWInc 8¾s75	48	100⅞	99½	99½	—1
TRWInc 5½s92	45	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1⅞
TylerCp cv5s93	10	70	69	69	+4¼
UGI Cp 8¾s75	30	100	100	100	—
UnionBk 7.35s	4	90¼	90¼	90¼	—1
UnCarb 5.30s97	45	76¼	72½	72½	—4
UnCorp cv7s89	67	87	82¾	83¼	—3¾
UnCorp cv6s88	21	68	47	67	+2
Un OCal 8¼s76	153	1 0½	100	100	
Un OCal 6⅞s98	30	86½	86¼	86¼	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	35	79¾	78½	78½	— ½
UPacC cv4¾s99	55	107	105½	106	— ⅝
Un Pac 8⅞s85	39	107½	105½	106	—1
Ul Pac 2⅞s76	1	87	87	87	— ½
Uniroy cv5½s96	150	74⅛	72½	73⅛	—1⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	129	67	65	65	—1½
U AirL cv4½s92	112	56½	54	54	—3
UAirc cv5⅛s91	51	69½	68½	68½	— ½
UAirc cv4½s88	14	86⅞	85⅛	86⅞	+2⅞
UAirc cv4½s92	34	60⅛	59	59	—1⅛
UnBrnd 9½s98	16	84¾	84¼	84¼	—1
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	55	67½	66	67½	+2
U Bran. cv5½s94	91	57	56½	56½	— ½
UnGasC 4⅝s78	9	84¾	84¾	84¾	—2⅛
UnGas P 10⅛s	18	103¼	103¼	103¼	
UnGasP 8⅞s89	47	97¾	95½	95½	—1⅞
UnGasP 5⅝s82	5	80	80	80	—3
UnGasP 5¼s78	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	13	100	100	100	
UnMrch 9½s95	67	102	101	101¼	+ ¼
U Nuclr cv5s88	69	61½	61	61½	+ ½
US Hm cv5⅛s96	29	61¼	60¼	61½	+1⅛
US Leas 9⅛s74	123	100⅞	100	100	— ⅞
US Leasg 7.65s	3	95½	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
US Plywd 8s96	8	100	100	100	+ ½
US Ply 4⅝s90	48	71	70	70	—1
US Stl 7⅞s2001	75	98¼	95	95	—3⅛
US Steel 4⅝s96	299	63	62	62½	— ½
US Steel 4½s86	51	76	75½	7 ½	— ½
US Steel 4s83	11	76	75½	76	+ ½
Unit Ut 9¼s75	66	101¼	100	100⅞	—1⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	145	82¼	77¾	78½	—3⅛
UV Ind cv5¼s93	48	71	69½	7 ½	—2
UV Ind 5⅛s95	3	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Vanad cv4¾s76	3	88⅞	87¼	87¼	—1⅛
Vendo cv4½s80	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
VerYNuc 9⅝s98	50	106½	105	106	
VaEIP cv3⅞s86	25	70½	69¼	69¼	—1¼
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	5	91½	91½	91½	
VirgRy inc6s08	21	77	75½	75½	
Virg Ry 3s95	5	55	55	55	— ½
Wabash 4½s91	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—1½
Wag El 6⅞s86	2	80	80	80	—1
WallM cv6½s91	5	80	80	80	
Wash G 8⅞s75	33	101	100	1 0	—1
WeanU cv5½s93	52	45⅞	43	43⅛	—1⅞
Woan 5½s93n	55	45⅞	44	44	—1
WPenEl 3½s74	4	94¾	94¾	94¾	—4½
vIWShr 4s2361f	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
vIWShr 4s2361r	5	8⅛	8½	8½	
WnArL cv5¼s93	50	91	89½	90	—1
Wn Elec 8⅞s95	87	103	100	101	—2
Wn Elec 7½s96	3	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	—2⅜
Wn Pac 3⅛s81	5	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅝
WU Cp cv5¼s97	833	61	57	58¼	—2½
WnUnT 8.45s96	3	96	96	96	— ½
WnUnT 7.90s97	1	90	90	90	—5⅝
WnUnTel 6½s89	64	83	80½	80½	—2½
WnUn Tel 5s92	27	62¾	62¼	62¼	—5⅜
WestgCre 8⅛s	20	99½	99½	99½	—1½
WestgCre 7.20s8	5	90	90	90	—5⅛
WestgEl 8⅞s95	42	103½	103	103½	
WestgEl 5⅝s92	5	74⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—3½
Weyrhsr 8⅞s76	67	100	100	10	— ⅜
Weyerh 5.20s91	20	76½	76¼	76¼	— ⅞
WhlaSt cv3¾s75	17	90	90	90	
WhitCn cv5½s92	160	74	70	70⅛	—3⅞
WhIM cv5¼s93	8	61¼	60½	61¼	— ¼
Whitikr 10s85	61	85	83	83	—1
Whitkr cv4⅛s88	8	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
Wickes cv5⅛s94	1 9	65⅞	64	65	— ½
WilIRs cv5¼s89	27	74½	69⅛	69⅛	—6½
WilIRs cv4½s92	5	66	66	66	+ ⅞
Wms Cos 11s91	60	105	104	105	+1
Wms cv5.65s91	78	108	106	106⅝	+1¾
Wis Cen 4s2004	4	50	50	50	+1⅛
Wis Tel 7⅛s2007	27	92	89	89	—3
Witco cv4⅞s93	22	64½	64	64	+1½
Womet cv5½s94	15	75½	74¾	74¾	— ¾
Wyly cv7⅛s95	229	43	41	41½	—1½
Xerox cv6s95	375	183	176½	178	—4
YngSh 10½s80 0	43	108	106½	108	+1
YngSh 4½s90	1	64	64	64	—1½
Zapata cv4¾s88	92	60½	58	58	—2
Zapat cv4¾s88B	55	61½	60	60	—1
Zapat cv4¾s88C	39	60¾	60	60	— ¼
Zayre cv5¾s94	32	67⅞	66	66	—1⅞
Zurn cv5¼s94	36	78⅛	77	77	— ½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 5¾s75	20	85	85	85	
Austral 5½s79	4	96	96	96	
Aust fn5¼sJan	4	86	86	86	
Chile 3s93f	26	62	62	62	—1
Denmrk 5¼s74	1	98	98	98	
Europ C 5¼s82	25	85	85	85	
Ital C Con 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	1	98	98	98	
Mexico 8¼s87	36	97	96½	96½	— ½
Mexico 8⅛s97	7	93	92½	92½	
Mexico 6¼s80	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Philipp 6½s80	1	89	89	89	+ ¼
Poland 8s30xf	2	43	43	43	
Pol as 4½s63xf	2	31	31	31	
Pol as4½s68f	18	31	3	30	—3
Poland 6s40xf	2	43	43	43	
QuebecPr 8s78	3	101	161	101	+1⅜
Silesa 4½s 58xf	18	31	30	31	+1

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		7	7⅛	+ ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	34	11⅜	11⅞	
ABkrLfFla .20b	2	18	19½	
AmFamily Lfe	46	13⅛	14⅛	
AmFidelLfe .08b	13	7½	8	
AmFndrsLf .10b	1	11	11¼	
Am Guarnty Fin	225	5	5½	
AmHeritagLf .26	5	19¼	20¼	
Am Income Life	21	11½	12¼	+1¼
AmIntlGrp .26	87	76	76¾	—1
AmIntReln. .15h	25	46½	48	—1
AmIntlGrp pf 2	260	227	232	—1
AmInvstLfe .15r	5	2½	3	
AmPioneer Cp	2	4⅝	5¼	— ⅛
Am Reinsur 1.08	48	35½	36	—1⅝
Am Reserve .20		17½	18¼	
AmStatesLf .05e	6	13¼	13¾	
AmUndrwrltr .22		14	15	
AssocMadls .05r	2	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
BMA Corp. .45e	42	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
BnkrsSecLf .30	7	9	10	
BeneficNat Cp		3⅝	4⅛	
BenefStdA .40	1	7⅛	7⅛	
BenefStdB .40	5	7⅛	7⅛	
CalifWnStIa .48a	10	15	16	
CaroCasual .10a		2⅝	3⅛	
CentennlCp .20e	27	45	45¼	
ChaseNat Life	20	8	8½	— ½
ChesapkeLf A		6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
ChesapkeLf B		6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.12	196	50¼	51¼	+1½
CitadelLife Ins	12	9	10	
CoastalSts Cp	14	5½	5⅞	
College Univ	10	14	15	
ColonLf&Ac .20	30	37	38½	
Columbia Natl		3¼	3⅞	
Combine Ins .40a	211	13¼	13½	— ⅛
ConnGenIns .72	436	51¼	51¾	—2¼
Cont Am Lfe .84		15½	16½	
CottonState Lfe		7⅝	7⅞	
CriterionIns .24b	24	68	70	
CriterionIns wt	4	17½	18½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	122	25¼	25¾	— ¼
CrumFor. pf2.40		80	84	
DurhamLife .64	294	26½	27½	
ERC Corp .52	3	41½	43	—1
EldoradoGen .5	3	4	4½	
EmpFirMar .10e	14	6⅞	7¼	— ¼
Empire Gen	20	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
EmployrCas .80a		29	31	
EquitLfeIowa .30	1	19½	20¼	
EquitLfWash .36	10	20⅞	21⅞	
Excelsior.NY .54	224	13¼	14¼	
Family Life	11	10½	11	
FarmNewWL .12	19	61	63	+1½
Farmers Grp .76	25	53½	54½	— ¼
FidelCpVa .20	52	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FidelUnLfe .40e	25	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
FstAmFin .28	3	15¼	16	— ½
FstColonyLfe .24	27	7⅝	8	— ¼
FstExecutive Cp		12	12¾	
FstFederLf .32a		11½	14½	
FstMtg NoCaro	35	19¼	20¼	— ½
First United Inc		2⅜	2⅞	
FoundatnFinl Cp	34	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Founders Finl	25	2¾	3	
FranklinLfe .60	187	24¾	25⅛	— ¼
GL Enterprises	1	1⅞	2⅛	
Gen Reinsur .40	33	237	241	+4
GeoWashCp .12	1	10¼	11½	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	13	15⅝	16¼	
GovtEmpins .80	534	43¼	43⅞	—1⅛
GovtEmplyln wt	65	29	29¾	—1½
GovtEmpLfe .24	243	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
GtComwlth Lf		4½	5¼	
GtEastn Mgmt	5	2	2½	
Gt Equity Finl		15¾	16¼	
Gt Southn Cp .40	7	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
Guaranty Nat	1	4⅝	5½	
Hamilton Intl	28	2¼	2½	
Hamiltn Nat .10e		3¼	3½	
Hanoverins .50	4	13½	14¼	
HartfStmBir 1.56	4	38½	40	+ ½
HomeBenef .84	1	33¼	34¼	— ½
HomeSecurLf .50	2	18½	20½	
HoraceMan .20e	2	10½	11	
IndepLibty Lfe	23	5⅞	6⅛	
IndepLfeAcc .88	744	22½	23	
IndianaGrp .34	2	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
Intercntl Finl		4½	5½	
Interfincl .20	250	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Intl Holding	2	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
InterstateCp .20	78	12¼	13¼	— ½
InvHerltKy .07e		6¼	6¾	
Inv Ins Co Am		2¾	3½	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	5	26	27	+ ¼
KansCityLfe 2		64	67	
Kemperco Co .80	63	25⅞	26⅜	—1⅛
KyCentLfe .18	38	6⅛	6½	
LamarLfe Cp		15½	17	
LibertyNat Lfe	135	31¾	32¼	— ¼
Lfe Am Bost 5		2⅛	2⅜	
LifeInsGa .40	6	16¼	17	
Lifeinv Inc	7	18¼	19	
Lifesurance Cp	252	2⅝	3½	
LincincLf .408	4	7¼	8	
La Sou Lfe		5½	5⅞	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6⅞	7¼	
Manch LfeCas	107	4	4½	—2½
Manhatt Lfe .32e	2	5⅞	6½	
MassGen Lfe		5	5⅝	
McMillenCp .09e		15½	17¼	
Mercury Gen .30	8	12	12¾	
MidwNat Ohio		9	9½	
MidwstUnLf .49r	299	14¼	14¾	
Modrn Am Lfe		3¾	4¼	
ModrnSecL .10e		2¼	2½	
MonarchCap .65e	139	13	13¼	— ¼
MonumnN Cp	11	28½	29½	
MotClAmIns .14	2	8	8½	
Mut SavLfe .20e	275	8¼	9¼	
NN Corp 1	9	27	28	+ ¼
NatLife Fla	37	2⅞	3¼	
NatOldLine .20	24	6½	6⅞	
NatResLf .34		9	9¼	
NatSecurIns 5		5⅛	5⅝	
NatWestn Lf	9	4⅝	4⅞	
Nationwide A .55	241	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
NationwideLf .58	21	25¾	26¾	
North Cent		4⅝	5⅛	
Noreastnins .72		21½	23½	+ ¼
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅝	3¼	
NrwstNatLfe .38	32	19¾	20¼	— ⅛
Occidentel Lfe		3½	3⅝	
Oh Casualty 1.04	90	40¼	40¾	— ½
OldRepint .70	8	26¼	27	— ¼
PacStd Life	2	2⅞	2⅞	
PeerlessIns .48	15	11	11½	
Penn Life	740	4⅛	4⅜	
Penn Life wt	5	⅜	¼	
PeopleProB .55h	7	5½	6½	
PhilaLife .44b	10	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .14	27	8½	9¼	
PreferdRisk .12e	250	19	20½	
Pres Life		4⅞	5½	
ProtectiveLfe .44	2	14⅞	15¾	— ⅛
ProvidLfeND .34		9⅛	10½	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	16	70	73	+1
Reliable Lfe .66		37	[illegible]	
RepNatLfe .25	66	8⅞	9¼	— ½
Safeco .90	87	45	45⅝	+ ¼
StPaulCos .72	463	36¼	37	—1⅝
SecurAmLfe .05e		5¾	6¼	
SecurConn Lfe		16½	17	+ ¼
SecLfe&Acc .32	26	9	9½	
Secur Life Ga		20	21½	
So Caro Ins .36	5	18½	19½	— ¼
SouUnAIa .15r		4⅜	4⅞	
SouthIdFin .50	6	36½	37	
Sowstrn Lfe .80	12	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05h	6	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
StdLifeIns .20b	3	6⅛	7⅛	
StdSec Lfe	2	6	6½	
Statesm Gr .15r	5	5⅜	6⅛	
SuretyFinl .05e		3⅞	4¼	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4¼	5	
Time Hold .05e	6	22¼	23¼	
Transport Life	1	3¼	4⅛	
Unac Intl	2	7	8	+ ¼
Unicoa		18½	20	
Unicom Ins Grp	23	7⅝	7⅞	
UnitAmer Lfe	20	3	3⅜	
UnitBenfitLfe 2		180	200	
UnitFireCas .45e		18½	20½	
UnitFireIns .40e		8½	9½	
UnitFoundrs Lf	1	1⅝	1⅞	
UnitLibtyLf .38e	10	5¼	6¼	
UnitSav Lfe	22	2¾	3⅛	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	10	21	21¼	
Variable Annut	21	10⅝	11⅛	— ½
Vico Corp	2	4⅞	5¼	
WashngtnNat .60	28	16¾	17½	
WashNat pf2.50		33	34½	
WestnCasSur .56	32	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
WestnStaLf .17b	26	7⅝	7⅞	
Windsor Lfe	7	5	5¾	+ ¼
Wisc Nat Life	260	16¼	17¼	
World Svc Lfe	50	11¾	12½	
Zenith Nat Ins	17	7	7¼	+ ¼
Zenith United	5	3¼	3⅝	

Over-Counter

(Continued From Page 9)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Wesin Gear	153	7¼	5¾	6½	+ ¾
WainMiginv .61e	23	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
WnPublishg .60	147	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅝
WestmrdCoal .80	296	18½	16¾	16½	—1¾
WellerauFd .36r	75	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
White Shield	372	4¼	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
WhitneyFld Sld	103	8	7½	8	+ ¼
WlonAirAlaska	157	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ½
WienerCorp .21	10	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
Willamette .50b	148	21¾	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
WilsonFrght .24	21	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Wilson HJ	160	18	16¾	17	
Winston NK	16	7¼	7	7	— ¼
WinterPkTel .28	1411	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
WiscPowLf 1.44	58	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
WiscRlEst .90	47	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
WolvPentrnix .44	56	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	98	17⅝	16	17	— ⅜
Worthingnind .16	19	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Wright WE .18	47	5	4½	4⅜	— ⅜
XomoxCorp .06	9	9¾	9½	9½	+ ½
YellFrgtSys .60	447	47	43½	45¼	+1¾
ZieglerCo .32	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
ZenithAm Cp	79	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
ZionsUtahBn .76	53	26	25½	25½	— ½
Zwicker Elec	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Anglo Amer .21e	213	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
AngloA In 1.01e	317	40¾	35½	39⅛	+3⅛
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	544	7¾	7⅛	7¾	
Brlund Min Ltd	74	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
BuffelsfnG .18e	422	23	21½	22½	— ½
DeBeersMin .19e	351	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Flat Spa .20e	1	4	4	4	— ¼
FreeStGM 2.05e	489	21¼	18⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
FujiPhotF .20r	176	13	12½	12½	— ½
GLC Graphic un	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	30	78½	72¾	72¾	—6½
HondaMot .54e	1576	7½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
IDB Bkhld pf.50e		12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
KansaiElP 1.45e	43	35½	34¾	35⅝	+ ¼
KirinBrew .20e	24	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Kloof Gold .52e	741	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
NissanMot .14r	7	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
OverseasInns SA	12	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
PalaboraMn .82e	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Philips Gloelpn	236	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
PresB GM 1.26e	210	21⅜	20¼	20⅝	—1⅛
PresSteynG .37e	539	22	20½	21½	—1⅛
RankOrgan .04h	3357	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
StHelenaG 1.08e	110	23¼	21¾	23¼	— ⅛
Telef deMex .78e	90	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
TokioMarF .77e	80	176½	145	175½	—1
TokyoShibEl .70e	24	32	29⅞	29⅞	—2⅛
ToyotaMot .20r	50	31¼	29	29	—2⅛
UnionCpLtd .14e	90	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
VaalReefEx .93e	673	27½	25¼	26¼	— ⅝
WelkomGM .37e	356	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WestDrieflG 2.45e	153	39⅛	37⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
WnDeepLv 1.05e	453	17¼	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
WnHolding 2.85e	107	38	37	37⅛	—1¼
ZambianAm .51e	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	45¼	45½
Baystate Corporation	31½	33
Cleveland Trust	81¾	82¾
Detroit Bank and Trust	45⅛	45⅞
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	38	38¼
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23¾	24
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	27	28
Girard Trust	45¾	46¾
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	53½	53½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	34	35
Lincoln First Banks	25½	25¾
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	45¾	46¼
New England Merch. Boston	19¼	19¾
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	30⅞	30⅞
Pitts Nat. Corporation	32½	32¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	31½	32¼
Securr Pac. Corporation	34⅞	35¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	42½	43¼
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	40⅞	41¼
U.S. Trust New York	47½	48¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	34¼	34¾
Virginia Nat. Bank	30	30½

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

there are 200 million DM of the 6 1/2s and only half that number of the 7 1/2s.

From the investors' point of view, the timing could not be better. Scheduled to come to market next week is 100 million DM from the government of Brazil which is expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

No DM bond has ever carried a higher coupon and only a handful have come to market with 8 1/2. An issue for Brazil a year ago, for example, pays 6 3/4 percent a year.

The high coupon is a reflection of the disarray in the secondary market—a condition that has affected all sectors of the market.

The yield on dollar bonds as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange rose to 9.32 percent last week from 9.2 percent a week earlier.

The volume of overall business rose with Cedel reporting handling transactions with a nominal $171.8 million and Euroclear reporting $187.5 million, up from $161 million and $166.6 million, respectively, in the previous week.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 4, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IntTelTel	719,300	36⅛	32	32⅝	—1⅛
AmTel&Tel	540,000	51⅛	49½	49⅞	—1½
TexacoInc	519,000	32½	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅞
Gen Elec	427,200	64⅞	60¾	62	—2⅛
Warnr Com	405,500	15½	12⅛	13½	—2
Curtiss Wrt	400,800	27⅞	22⅛	26⅞	+4
McDonald	375,700	67	60⅞	63	—1⅞
Westgh El	373,000	38½	34⅞	35¾	—2⅛
Texasgulf	357,500	26½	25	26	—1
Fairch Cam	356,300	53⅞	48	52¼	+2½
Am-Afrlin	355,500	12	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	351,100	69⅞	66	66⅞	—2⅝
BoiseCascd	349,300	13⅝	11⅞	13⅝	+ ⅜
Am T&T wt	341,600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
Sperry Hut	333,500	18⅝	17	17⅛	— ½
Nwst Airl	332,800	24⅛	21	21⅝	—2¼
Tandy Corp	327,800	23⅝	19⅝	20⅛	—2⅝
Wstn Union	316,200	21¼	17¼	17⅞	—4½
Southern Co	301,000	18⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅝
FedNatMtg	283,400	19	18	18⅞	+ ¼

Issues traded in: 1,885.

Advances: 411; declines: 1,387; unchanged: 177.

New highs: 36; lows: 264.

Volume

Last week	60,265,908 shares
Week ago	85,402,580 sahres
Year ago	80,275,400 shares
1973	2,381,810,050 shares
1972	2,536,265,619 shares
1971	2,448,971,354 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 4, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
McCull Oil	1,424,600	6½	5	5⅞	—1
Kaiser Ind	382,900	7⅛	5	7⅛	+3⅛
Lincoln Am	254,800	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
Syntex Corp	213,400	104¼	98	103½	+3
Cdn Javeln	190,200	13⅛	11¼	13	— ⅜
Bowmar Ins	173,300	40⅞	38¼	40⅝	+2⅛
TWA wt	157,900	7⅛	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Imper Oil	150,300	41⅞	38¼	40½	—1
Champ Hom	139,500	8¼	5⅞	8⅛	+ ½
Deaborn St	131,000	20¼	18½	19⅞	+1⅞

Volume: 11,358,685 shares.

Year to date: 455,692,160 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,338

Advances: 319; declines: 817; unchanged: 202.

New highs: 24; new lows: 57.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 9	8.29	8.09	8.20
Aug. 16	8.75	7.87	8.00
Aug. 23	8.67	7.85	7.99
Aug. 28	8.39	7.87	8.02
Aug. 30	8.36	7.86	8.01
Sept. 6	8.29	7.90	8.06
Sept. 13	8.29	7.95	8.13
Sept. 20	8.29	7.97	8.16
Sept. 25	8.29	7.89	8.09
Sept. 27	8.29	7.99	8.19
Oct. 4	8.27	8.01	8.23
Oct. 11	8.24	8.00	8.23
Oct. 18	8.24	8.04	8.29
Oct. 23	8.27	8.03	8.28
Oct. 25	8.25	8.11	8.37
Nov. 1	8.27	8.21	8.49
Nov. 8	8.36	8.06	8.35
Nov. 15	8.36	8.10	8.40
Nov. 20	8.36	8.14	8.45
Nov. 23	8.36	8.10	8.41
Nov. 29	8.36	8.10	8.42
Dec. 6	8.34	8.10	8.44
Dec. 13	8.34	8.10	8.46
Dec. 18	8.34	8.10	8.46
Dec. 20	8.35	8.13	8.50
Dec. 27	8.35	8.13	8.51
Jan. 3, 1974	8.32	8.14	8.54
Jan. 10	8.21	8.01	8.41
Jan. 15	8.30	8.00	8.40
Jan. 17	8.30	8.12	8.54
Jan. 24	8.33	8.17	8.61
Jan. 31	8.46	8.36	8.84
Feb. 12	8.42	8.08	8.54
Mar. 12	8.40	8.14	8.62
April 9	8.38	8.16	8.66
May 7	8.38	8.18	8.72
June 4	8.35	8.19	8.76
July 2	8.39	8.31	8.94
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	70.2	71.8	7.61
Bond '93-88, 4s	69.26	70.26	6.70

Africans Lose But Impress U.S. Runners

Dominate Distances Over Quarter-Mile

DAKAR, Senegal, Aug. 5 (AP).—The United States defeated Africa, 111-101, in a two day track and field meet which ended today but the African men dominated the running events and won all the races of more than a quarter-mile, giving a glimpse of their future as leaders in the track world.

The American team, which defeated an African selection, 110-78, two years ago in the United States won on the strength of four victories to none in the field events and three straight victories in the jumping competition.

The U.S. womens' team was a 90-45 victory.

Steve Williams, the 19-year-old sprinter who took the 200 meters today, in addition to the 100 meter victory yesterday, was the only American man to score a double.

Ben Jipcho, the Kenyan world record holder for the 3,000-meter steeplechase, won his speciality in 8 minutes 24.77 seconds after winning the 1,500 meters yesterday and Mirtus Yifter of Ethiopia, a tiny endurance specialist, took the 10,000 meters in 29.09.37, the same kind of easy victory he scored in the 5,000 yesterday.

Jim Bush, the U.S. team coach, said, "The Africans showed how fantastically they have developed. It's true we beat them on the strength of events in which they have very few competitors. We have to think how they will be with more time, better facilities, and more coaches."

"They're going to get better and better," Bush said, "and they *are going to dominate world track* and field.

"Our problem is the distance events. We have no outstanding distance runner on the horizon. We may find a man but he will be only one man against all the *wonderful Africans*. They may dominate the sport forever. We may have to learn to live with it."

Cary Feldman took the javelin and Tim Vollmer took the discus today after American shot put and hammer throw victories yesterday.

The African weakness in the field events is explained by a lack of money and equipment. In the jump events, where expensive cushioned landing pits are necessary, even fewer Africans *participate*.

The American jump triumphs today were by Reynaldo Brown in the high jump and James Butts in the triple jump.

Williams won the 200 meters in 20.87.

"I got a good start but there just wasn't much competition," he said. "I straightened up at the finish. I'm really getting tired."

John Akii Bua of Uganda, the Olympic champion in the 400 meter hurdles, won his specialty easily in 49.08 seconds. His closest American competitor, Ralph Mann, was not with the team and the African said afterward, "I have given him too many lessons. He doesn't want to run against me any more."

In the 400, Charles Asati of Kenya beat Maurice Peoples by seven hundreths of a second, 46.22 to 46.29. Peoples pulled even with Asati, then faltered at the wire where he fell down.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 4, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	942.35	899.46	908.87	—27.84
20 Transp.	167.90	161.41	162.29	— 4.45
15 Utils	101.40	96.88	97.39	— 3.17
65 Comb	284.53	272.38	274.53	— 8.39
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	110.12	105.51	106.49	— 3.10

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	105	106
Australia 8-86	104	105
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98½	99½
Centrest 8¾-85	106	107
CCA 6¾-76	101	102
CCA 6½-80	100	101
CCA 7-84	100	101
CCA 8-86	102	103
CECA 5¾-86	94½	95½
CFE 6½-88	93½	94½
CFE 7½-78	100½	101½
CFE 8¼-79	106	107
Communautes Urb. 8-86	101¼	102¼
Credit Nat. 8-86	101¾	102¾
CUF 7-76	99⅛	100½
CUF 8⅛-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101½	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	102½	103½
Escom 7-78	100	101
Escom 8¼-86	102½	103½
Escom 9½-80	109¼	110¼
Fomento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 5⅝-84	93½	94½
Imatran 6-78	96	97
Manitoba 7-89	99¼	100¼
Manitoba 9½-82	107	108
Nancy 8-86	102½	103½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-88	101½	102½
North Scot. 8-84	102	103
Redernes 6-80	94½	95½
Reed 6½-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6¾-76	99	100
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-86	102	103
SNCF 7¾-88	101½	102½
Watney 7-84	100	101
Bass 7-81	94	95
Saab 7¾-86	100	
Tenneco 7¾-86	99	
Worldbank 6½-82	94½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	98	

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	96½
Copenhagen 6¾-87	84
Courtaulds 6½-87	90½
Courtaulds 7¾-87	104¼
Daimler 8-85	105
Elec. Council 7¾-88	100½
ESCOM 6¾-87	86.10
Eurofima 6¾-87	91
EIB 7½-83	101
Finland 7-82	99
Hammersley 6¾-87	88
IAD 6½-87	93½
ICI 6½-82	89½
KHD 6¾-87	93.40
KLM 8½-88	102¼
New Zealand 7-87	98
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	94
Ontario Hydro 7½-88	98
Quebec 6½-87	90¾
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	90⅝

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	98½	99½
Brasil 8-84	98¼	99¼
CECA 8-85	104	105
ENEL 7¾-86	98½	99½
Eurofima 7¾-81	103	104

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	97	98
EIB 7-86	99½	100½
Burmah 7-86	93	94
Cons. Eur. 7-87	93	94
Denmark 6¾-87	89	90
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	89	90
Finland 7-87	89	90
ISE 6½-87	89	90
Oslo 6¾-87	90½	91½
Reed 6¾-87	90	91
Slater 7¼-87	91	92

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-78	102	103
BASF 7½-87	96½	97½
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	96¾	97¾
EIB 7¾-81	98	99
Gervais Danone 5-87	100	102
New Zealand 7¼-87	95	96
Oslo 7½-87	94½	95½
Petrol BP 7-80	97¾	98¾
Quebec 7⅛-87	95½	96½
Renault 7¼-87	94½	95½
Rhone-Poulenc 7¾-87	96½	97½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	97¾	98¾
Usine Kuhlmann 8-78	101	102
World Bank 7¾-87	94¾	95¾

Guilders

ABN 6-79	97	98
Amro 7¼-80	101	102
BP 6-79	97	98
Euro 5¾-79	93¾	94¾
EIB 6-82	96	97
Govett 6½-79	99	100
KLM 6-79	95	96
Mees 5¾-79	95½	96½
Michelin 6½-79	100	101
Philips 6-79	96	97
South Africa 7½-78	100	101
Thyssen 7½-76	99½	100½

Kredietbank Indices

	July 29	Aug. 2
U.A.	107.1	106.7
D.M.	104.2	102.8
ECU	108.1	106.4
F.P.	108.9	107.5
F. Lux.	104.2	104.2

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)



Associated Press.
Jackie Stewart accepts the winner's laurels.

Sports

Stewart Drives Closer To 3d Grand Prix Title

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, Aug. 5 (AP).—Jackie Stewart of Scotland today sped closer to regaining the formula one drivers' title when the former two-time world champion was first from start to finish in the German Grand Prix.

Stewart, in a Tyrrell-Ford, finished ahead of teammate François Cevert of France, who was second for most of the race *over the picturesque* 22.8-kilometer Eifel mountain course with its almost 200 curves.

After 11 of 15 Grand Prix races counting toward the world championship, Stewart has 60 points, *Cevert* 45 *and defending champion* Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil 42. Fittipaldi, suffering from an ankle injury, drove his Lotus to a sixth-place finish.

"Everything was going beautifully for me," Stewart said after the "non-smoker grand prix," so called because cigarette manufacturers agreed to remove their ads from the racers.

The Scot was cautious about his chances for the world crown. "There are four more races this year and that is still a long way to go," he said.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium, who won the German Grand Prix here last year in his Ferrari, proved to the Italian stable that he was still one of the top drivers.

After a long spell of bad luck in the Ferraris, the Belgian managed a brilliant third place in a McLaren-Ford. Ickx left Ferrari earlier this week.

Brazilian Carlos Pace was fourth in his Surtees in the 22-car race. Pressing hard during the final stages of the 14-lap race, Pace broke the lap record when he clocked 7:13.2 on the 12th round and then bettered this mark on the next lap with 7:11.4.

Wilson Fittipaldi took his Brabham-Ford into fifth position, and was followed by his brother Emerson, who gained one point today in the standings.

Sweden's Ronnie Petersson, known as "world training champion" because of his fast practice times, took off from second place on the starting grid, but halfway in the first lap, his engine blew. Others who dropped out included Nicki Lauda of Austria, American's Peter Revson and George Follmer, Carlos Reutemans of Argentina, Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

	Points
1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland	60
2. François Cevert, France	45
3. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	42
4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden	25
5. Dony Hulme, N.Z.	23
Peter Revson, U.S.	23
7 Jacky Ickx, Belgium	12
8. C. Reutemann, Argentina	9
James Hunt, Britain	9

More Sports News On Page 11

Nichols Golf Winner as Weiskopf Fades

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Bobby Nichols, who hadn't won a tournament in three years, made an eagle on the final regulation-play hole to tie Bob Murphy, then birdied the first hole of the sudden-death playoff today to win the $250,000 Westchester golf classic.

Nichols, the 1964 PGA champion whose last victory came in 1970, was far behind when he began his final nine holes six strokes behind Dan Sikes, who was then leading.

But he birdied the 10th, 11th *and 12th holes in succession while* Sikes was falling back.

Murphy, who also hasn't won a tournament in three years, moved past Sikes into the lead when he made a 10-foot birdie putt at the 16th hole. But then Nichols, playing several groups ahead of the leaders, hit his second shot on the 18th hole within 18 feet of the cup and sank it for an eagle.

Both players had finished 72 holes at 16-under-par 272 with Nichols's closing surge giving him a final-round 65. *His victory was* worth $50,000.

Murphy, a former national amateur champion whose last victory was in 1970, had 68 and 67 for his two rounds today in the rain-plagued event. His final round included an eagle 2 at the 333-yard seventh hole where he holed a wedge shot from 100 yards.

Tom Weiskopf and Sikes, who shared the third-round lead, tied for third, a stroke behind at 273. Both had putts for eagles on the final hole that would have tied them for the lead and both barely missed, but the story of Weiskopf's round occurred much earlier—when he made an almost unbelievable eight at the fourth hole, a 422-yard par four. His final round score was 71.

"As usual, people were taking pictures and it kind of disturbed me," said Weiskopf, who had complained previously in this tournament about camera-carrying fans. He pushed his drive into the trees on the right side of the fairway, needed two shots to get out, then found himself in trees on the left where he wasted two more shots.

There was a three-way tie at 274 among Gibby Gilbert, Gene Littler and Frank Beard, the 1969 winner.

Defending champion Jack Nicklaus finished at 276, leading money-winner Bruce Crampton was at 278, Arnold Palmer at 279, U.S. Open champion Johnny Miller at 281, PGA champion Gary Player at 282 and Masters champion Tommie Aaron at 283. Lee Trevino did not compete here.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Tom Weiskopf	64-69—133
Dewitt Weaver	67-67—134
Frank Beard	68-67—135
Dan Sikes	70-65—135
Tom Kite	70-65—135
Bruce Crampton	67-69—136
Jim Welchers	67-70—137
Gene Littler	68-69—137
Bob Murphy	67-70—137
Hubert Green	68-69—137
Bob Nichols	70-67—137
Richard Crawford	68-69—137
Don Bies	70-67—137
Lanny Wadkins	69-68—137

Abreu Wins

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Francesco Abreu, 29-year-old Spaniard from Tenerife in the Canary Islands, won the German Open golf championship here *today*. He had a final-round 70 for a 16-below-par total of 276, finishing two strokes ahead of South Africa's Dale Hayes, who had a 69 today. Defending champion Graham Marsh of Australia finished with a 67 for 280 and third place.

Starting Behavior Of Italian Runner Is Cause for Ban

OSLO, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—World record-holder Marcello Fiasconaro, a key figure in Italy's hopes of qualifying for the European Cup men's track and field finals, jumped the starting gun once and got two warnings for irregular starting behavior before being disqualified at the start of the 800 meters.

The disqualification triggered a near riot among Fiasconaro's teammates, who threatened the Norwegian starter, Torfinn Steinbakken, and other officials.

After Fiasconaro jumped the gun, he refused to stand still at the starting line and was warned. The same thing happened again and the assistant starter disqualified the Italian.

Without Fiasconaro, European champion Evgeni Arzhanov of Russia triumphed in 1 minute 46.4 to help boost the Soviet Union into the cup finals. Britain also qualified.

France Qualifies

NICE, Aug. 5 (AP).—East Germany and France retained their overnight 1, 2 positions and qualified today for the European Cup track finals in Edinburgh.

Venezuelan Titlist

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Betulio Gonzalez of Venezuela beat *Mexican Miguel* Canto on points in a slow-paced 15-round bout here for the vacant World Boxing Council flyweight championship. The victory returned Gonzalez to the crown he lost last year to Thailand's Venice *Borkorsor*. It was *stripped* from the Thai when he failed to defend it against the Venezuelan.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)

Houston ...... 000 000 000 1—1 4 1
Cincinnati ... 000 000 000 0—0 4 2
Wilson (7-12) and Edwards; Nolan, Dobson (7), Carroll (9) and Bench. L—Carroll (3-6).

(Second Game)

Houston .... 401 000 000— 5 12 2
Cincinnati ...... 202 006 70x—11 16 0
Forsch, Griffin (3), Crawford (7), Upshaw (7), Pizarro (7), Dierker (8) and Edwards; Nelson, Borbon (9); Carroll (9) and Plummer. W—Borbon (4-4). L—Griffin (0-4). HR—Morgan (16th), Driessen (2d), Rader (10th).

San Diego ...... 000 013 000—4 9 0
Atlanta .... 000 301 001—5 8 1
Grief, Corkins (5), Romo (6), Caldwell (9) and Kendall; Schueler, Leon (8) and Casanova. W—Leon (1-2). L—Caldwell (3-12). HR—Lum (10th), Baker (9th), Johnson (28th), Winfield (2d), Locklear (1st).

St. Louis .... 001 110 000—3 10 0
New York ...... 100 010 30x—7 8 1
Folkers, Pena (5), Segui (6), Sprague (8) and Simmons; Matlack (8-14) and Grote. L—Folkers (3-3). HR—Carbo (5th), Mays (5th).

Los Angeles ... 100 101 000—3 9 2
San Fran. ...... 000 000 000—0 3 0
Messersmith (11-6) and Ferguson; Bradley, Sosa (9) and Rader. L—Bradley (9-10).

Chicago .... 010 000 110—3 9 0
Montreal .... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Reuschel (12-8) and Hundley; Renko, Jarvis (8), Marshall (9) and Boccabella. L—Renko (10-7). HR—Hundley (9th).

Pittsburgh ...... 200 001 000—3 5 2
Philadelphia ... 000 001 000—1 4 2
Morlan, Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen; Carlton (10-12) and Boone. W—Morlan (1-0). HR—Stargell (32d), Sanguillen (11th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Boston .... 000 201 000—2 12 0
Baltimore .... 040 000 10—5 8 1
Tiant (14-9) and Fisk; McNally, Reynolds (4) and Williams. L—McNally (9-12). HR—Williams (14th), Crowley (1st).

(Second Game)

Boston .... 200 000 000—2 5 0
Baltimore .... 202 201 10x—8 17 0
Pole, Skok (4) and Montgomery; Jefferson (4-3) and Hendricks. L—Pole (0-1). HR—Harper (13th).

Texas .... 300 000 000—3 6 0
Chicago .... 000 210 02x—5 8 5
Bibby (5-5) and Billings; Stone, Forster (8) and Herrmann. W—Stone (3-4).

Kansas City ..... 300 001 000—4 8 0
Minnesota .... 000 002 000—2 7 0
Fitzmorris, Bird (8) and Healy; Kaat, Campbell (8) and Mitterwald. W—Fitzmorris (3-0). L—Kaat (11-11). HR—Mayberry (23d), Braun (8th).

New York ...... 000 020 000—2 5 2
Detroit .... 040 300 00x—7 11 0
McDowell, Beene (4) and Munson; Lolich (11-10) and Freehan. L—McDowell (5-3). HR—Munson (14th).

Milwaukee .... 300 000 010—4 8 2
Cleveland .... 000 304 02x—9 13 0
Parsons, Velarquez (4), Linsy (7) and Porter; Timmerman, Hilgendorf (8) and Ellis. W—Timmerman (4-3). L—Velazquez (1-3). HR—Gamble (14th, 15th), Porter (13th), Bell (7th).

Oakland ...... 010 000 000 01—2 8 0
California ... 000 000 100 00—1 5 2
Blue, Fingers (11) and Fosse; Singer (15-3) and Stephenson. W—Blue (10-7).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston .... 000 000 100—1 11 2
Baltimore .... 010 020 01x—4 12 2
Lee (12-6) and Fisk; Palmer (14-6) and Etchebarren.

Milwaukee .... 210 100 005—9 17 0
Cleveland .... 000 110 200—4 10 2
Colborn (14-7) and Porter; Tidrow, Johnson (9) and Ellis. L—Tidrow (8-11). HR—Lowenstein (4th), Garcia (8th).

Kansas City ... 001 010 400—6 9 1
Minnesota ...... 000 002 100—4 11 0
Splittorff, Garber (8) and Healy; Woodson, Hands (7), Bane (7) and Mitterwald. W—Garber (3-6). L—Woodson (10-6).

Texas .... 030 000 061—9 11 1
Chicago .... 000 120 000—3 9 2
Brown (4-1) and Billings; Wood, Acosta (8) and Herrmann. L—Wood (20-16). HR—Sudakis (8th). Muser (3d), May (10th), Burroughs (18th).

New York ... 001 000 001 000 01—3 12 2
Detroit ...... 100 010 000 000 00—2 8 2
Peterson, *McDaniel (3) and Munson*; Fryman, Hiller (9) and Freehan. W—McDaniel (9-3). L—Hiller (6-4). HR—Stanley (12th), Clarke (1st).

Oakland .... 021 000 000—3 9 0
California .... 000 000 020—2 8 0
Holtzman, Fingers (8), Lindblad (9), Pina (9) and Fosse; Wright (8-16) and Stephenson, Stelmaszek (9). W—Holtzman (17-9). HR—Johnson (14th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis .... 001 100 020—4 9 2
New York .... 010 100 001—3 8 1
Gibson, Hrabosky (8), Pena (7), Segui (9) and Simmons; Koosman (8-12) and Grote. W—Pena (3-1).

Houston .... 100 202 100 00—6 12 2
Cincinnati ... 400 000 011 01—7 15 0
Roberts, Ray (8), Pizarro (8), Forsch (8), Dierker (9), Crawford (9), Upshaw (11) and Jutze; Norman, Hall (8), Borbon (10) and Plummer, Bench (8). W—Borbon (5-4). L—Upshaw (1-4). HR—May (18th), Cedeno (17th).

Los Angeles . 000 200 000 00—2 10 1
San Fran. ... 001 001 000 01—3 6 0
Osteen, Brewer (9) and Ferguson; Bryant, Sosa (9) and Sadek. W—Sosa (7-2). L—Brewer (4-4). HR—Cey (10th), Fuentes (4th), Matthews (8th).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh ...... 000 111 020— 5 8 0
Philadelphia ... 010 402 22x—11 14 1
Walker, Johnson (5), Lamb (7) and Sanguillen; Brett (11-4) and Boone. L—Walker (7-9). HR—Robinson (14th, 15th), Schmidt (12th), Zisk (5th), Montanez (8th).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh ...... 020 300 330—11 18 0
Philadelphia ... 010 030 000— 4 9 0
Moose, Hernandez (5) and May; Hernandez, Lonborg, M. Wallace (4th), Brandon (6), Wilson (7), D. Wallace (7), Lersch (8) and Ryan. W—Hernandez (4-2). L—Lonborg (9-9). HR—Parker (2d), Hebner (16th).

(First Game)

San Diego ...... 001 020 010—4 7 0
Atlanta .... 011 001 000—3 13 0
Jones, Ross (6), Caldwell (8) and Kendall; Neibauer, Devine (6), Priselia (8) and Casanova. W—Ross (2-4). L—Devine (1-3). HR—Baker (10th), Grubb (7th), Neibauer (1st), Johnson (29th).

(Second Game)

San Diego ...... 000 010 011— 3 4 1
Atlanta .... 100 201 40x—14 15 1
Troedson, Ross (2), Snook (4), Corkins (5) and Corrales; Morton (9-8) and Velazquez. L—Troedson (5-3). HR—Lum (11th), Corkins (3d), Murrell (3d).

Chicago .... 000 100 000—1 8 2
Montreal .... 003 100 02x—6 9 0
Jenkins, Burris (7) and Hundley; Rogers (3-0) and Boccabella. L—Jenkins (10-10). HR—Fairly (11th).



Best thing after "escargots"

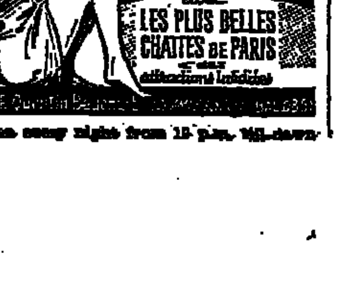


or frog legs with garlic, or roquefort, or any of those French meals you enjoy here. Listerine, the well known mouthwash you use at home. Available in French pharmacies. Listerine.

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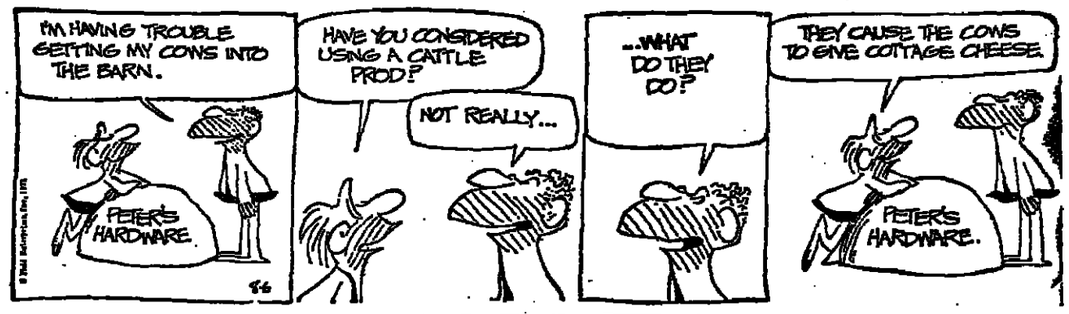
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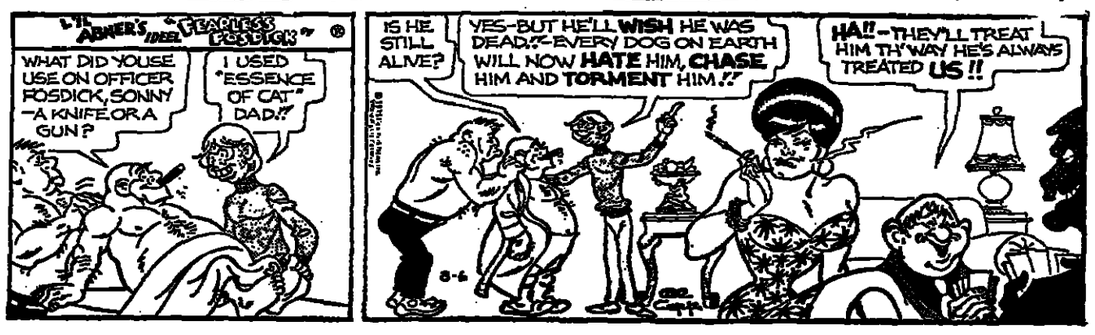
PEANUTS



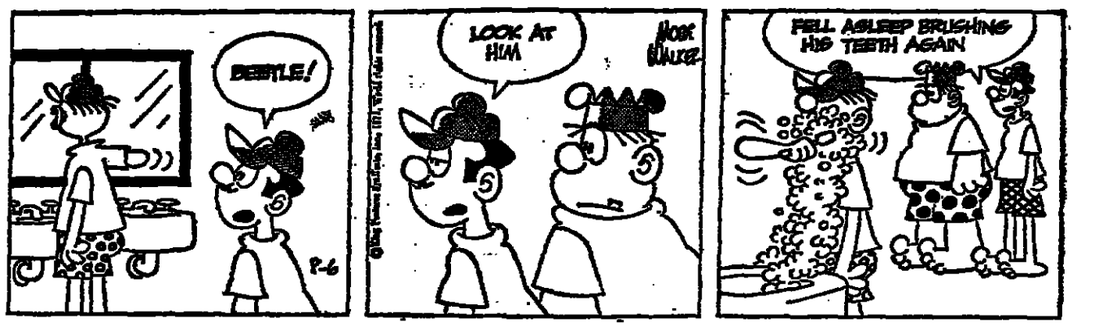
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L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



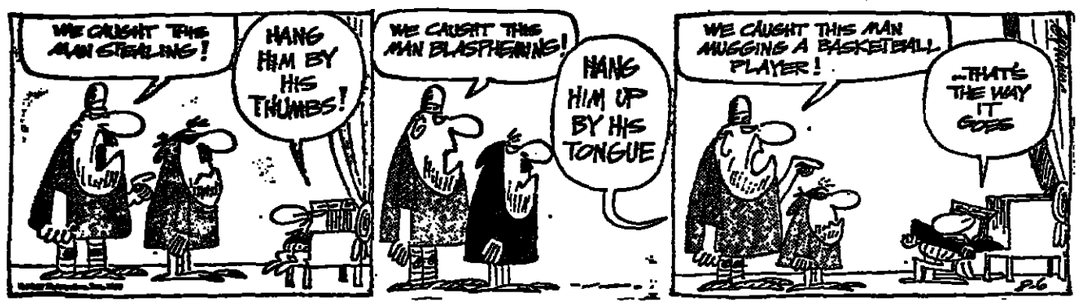
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

"I was not ill; it was my nerves." That was the explanation Mikhail Tal gave for his horrendous start, losing to Eugenio Torre of the Philippines and Guillermo Estevez of Cuba in rounds 2 and 3 of the Leningrad Interzonal.

Although he could not brake his losing streak quickly and also succumbed to Robert Huebner of West Germany and Viktor Korchnoi, his compatriot and longtime nemesis, Tal finally righted himself to achieve an even score. But there was no way for the pretournament favorite to get back into contention for one of the top three places and a chance for a world title match with Bobby Fischer.

The Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen on the other hand—who also had been expected to take one of the top places—got off to a smashing start with 5½ points out of his first 6 games. But then the same problem that had earlier struck Tal—nerves—hit him, too.

Uncertain play as White against Korchnoi cost Larsen a point in round 8, after which he drew with uncharacteristically tame play against the young Russian grandmaster Anatoly Karpov in round 10. More vacillating, disoriented play against Tal in round 12 led to his second defeat, and, trying to make up lost ground, he took too many risks against Miguel Quinteros for a third loss in round 13. I finally put him out of contention with a sharp defeat in the 15th round.

All Fall Downnnn!

No one could have predicted Larsen's downfall on the basis of the fine play he exhibited in the early rounds. His scintillating, imaginative victory over the Yugoslav master Josip Rukavina in the first round was typical.

Larsen's first five moves mark the opening as a Benoni Defense, but his 6...P-B4 is an ingenious transposition to a good version of a Leningrad System Dutch Defense, in which White, having committed his king knight, no longer has available the maneuver, N-KR3-B4.

LARSEN / BLACK



RUKAVINA / WHITE

Position after 26...R-B7ch

Rukavina readied a center advance, but could not go through with 11 P-K4, PxP; 12 NxP without allowing the strong counter 12...P-QN4! However, his 11 P-N3 gave Larsen the opportunity for a strong initiative with 11...N-K5! Rukavina hoped to brand Black's KP as weak after 12 BxN, PxB, but giving up his KB, defender of his king position, was no small price to pay. On the other hand, caution with 12 B-N2 would have been met by more aggression — 12...P-QN4!

Larsen's 15...P-K6! was more an investment than a sacrifice; for a pawn, Black's kingside was broken up and the extra White pawn was an awkward cripple. An attempt to simplify with 19 NxP, BxB; 20 QxB, NxN; 21 PxN would have been fruitless against 21...Q-K2, threatening 22...Q-K5 as well as 22...QxKP.

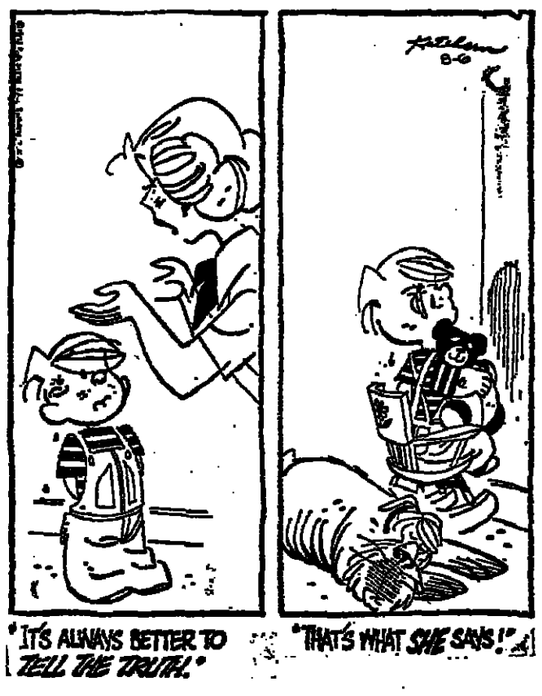
Larsen's 20...B-K4! provoked 21 P-K4, since 21...BxP! had to be stopped. Rukavina was unable to offer the exchange of rooks, because 23 R-KB1, B-Q5ch; 24 P-K3, RxRch; 25 KxR, Q-B6ch; 26 K-N1, QBxN; 27 QxQB, QxKPch; 28 K-B1, N-Q6 would have been impossible to handle.

The brilliant attacking play was capped with the beautiful rook sacrifice 26...R-B7ch!, setting up a forced mate. Since there was only 29 K-N1. QxPch; 30 K-B1, Q-R6ch; 31 K-N1, B-R7ch; 32 K-B2, Q-N6ch; 33 K-B1, Q-N8 mate or 31 K-B2, B-N6ch; 32 K-B3, B-R5ch; 33 K-B4, P-N4 mate to choose from, Rukavina resigned.

DUTCH DEFENSE

White Rukavina	Black Larsen	White Rukavina	Black Larsen	White Rukavina	Black Larsen
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	11 P-N3	N-K5	21 P-K4	Q-N5
2 P-Q4	B-N2	12 BxN	PxB	22 K-N1	R-KB1
3 P-KN3	P-QB4	13 Q-B2	B-R6	23 N-K3	Q-N4
4 P-Q5	P-Q3	14 N-N2	N-N5	24 N-N2	Q-R4
5 B-N2	N-QR3	15 Q-Q2	P-K6	25 R-K1	B-6xN
6 N-KB3	P-B4	16 PxP	RxRch	26 KxB	R-B7ch
7 O-O	N-B3	17 KxR	P-K3	27 KxR	QxRPch
8 N-B3	O-O	18 B-N2	PxP	28 K-B1	Q-R6ch
9 N-K1	R-N1	19 PxP	Q-N4	29 Resigns	
10 Q-Q3	B-Q2	20 R-Q1	B-K4		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHY JOHNNY CAN'T ADD: THE FAILURE OF THE NEW MATH

By Morris Kline. St. Martin's Press. 173 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Harry Schwartz

THIS is an important book. Its significance goes far beyond its immediate topic. Rather it raises the broader issue of how, in field after field in American life, there come to be sudden fixations on supposed panaceas for perceived problems. All too often, however, these panaceas turn out to have unforeseen consequences as bad as or worse than the original difficulties that triggered their adoption.

Millions of puzzled parents have suspected this last decade or so that the "new math" was really gobbledygook. Morris Kline agrees. In his view, set theory, symbolic logic, nondecimal number systems and other new math staples are esoterica that contribute little or nothing to better mastery or understanding of mathematics. There were and are problems with the old math, but Prof. Kline argues that the new math advocates went off in the wrong direction and, as a result, have done much harm. They emphasized increasing abstraction, which bored and bewildered numerous youngsters, while the real need, in Prof. Kline's view, was for greater concreteness and a more intimate tie between mathematics and its application to science, economics and other fields.

Prof. Kline shows that when the new math fad was at its height in the early 1960s, it was almost impossible for any skeptical voice to gain a hearing. Panicked by the Soviet sputniks and misled into believing that supposed Soviet superiority in teaching mathematics had something to do with Moscow's primacy in space, the bandwagon behind the new math became irresistible. The government, the foundations, the media, the schools all joined in the clamor for getting rid of the bad old math and substituting the new revelation. In the process, the author notes, some entrepreneurs, including experts in grantsmanship, did well financially.

Now disillusionment has set in. Lots of today's Johnnies and Janes do not know even basic arithmetic very well despite the supposed miracle powers of the new math. All over the country —recent newspaper and newsmagazine articles indicate—teachers, school systems and textbook publishers are turning away from yesterday's unchallengeable fashion. Experience has been a hard teacher in this field, and Prof. Kline's message is now much more likely to win consideration than it would have a decade ago.

Prof. Kline teaches at N York University and is that treme rarity among hum beings, a professional mat matician who can also write. this book, he has provided graceful but pitiless expos the illusions and delusions made up the new math mo ment.

As he demonstrates pers sively, the new math made s ple things and ideas unne sarily complex, substitut strange names for simple ideas—one groans thinking how many youngsters have to learn about "additive inver rather than minus numbers— hid, rather than exposed, the genesis and excitement of mat matical ideas. As Prof. Kl notes, the mathematical m ment out of which the math came "has been likened the action of a fox who era his footsteps with his tail."

What is most disturbing Prof. Kline's account is his dence that years ago there distinguished mathematicians even at least one Nobel P winner in physics who tried warn society and got nowh He prints the complete statem issued by 75 of the coun most distinguished mathem cians in early 1962, a state warning against the excessiv straction and formalism of new math. But nobody was ing, so great was the power fashion and so naive the nonmathematical inte tuals' faith in that seemi simple solution for the problem of teaching youngs mathematics.

Publication of Prof. Kli book is itself part of the evid that the worst of this partic craze is over. All over the co try curriculums and textb are being changed to elimin the excesses. Some of t most responsible for past ex have lost favor with foundati and government granting a cies. The most fantastic pro als for revolutionizing mat matics education—proposals once seemed to have a chanc realization—are now evider never going to be implement For which, Prof. Kline indica we all ought to give thanks.

But what about today's of fashions and fads? Are contemporary idiocies the f dations and the government funding now under the s sorts of misapprehensions produced the cloudbursts dollars for the proponents of new math? The real lesso Prof. Kline's book is that skeptics must be heard in field, not dismissed as en of progress. For the real tion is "what is progr Change can be change for worse—and the new math perience suggests that chang the worse is much more c come by than change for better.

Harry Schwartz is a me of The New York Times edit board.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

D	E	E	M			R	O	M	A		S	M	U	G
E	R	L	E		H	O	T	E	L		H	E	R	E
G	O	F	L	Y	A	K	I	T	E		I	N	G	E
A	S	I	D	E	S		S	H	U	F	F	L	E	D
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			S	I	N	L	E	S	S		P	A	N	
A	P	S	E		E	D	I	T		K	O	A	L	A
B	E	T	T	E	R	M	O	U	S	E	T	R	A	P
A	R	E	A	L		A	N	D	I		O	K	R	A
S	E	A		D	E	F	E	N	S	E	S	T		
		M	R	E	D			S	T	E	P	P	E	D
S	Y	B	A	R	I	T	E		J	I	C	E	A	G	E
L	O	O	N		B	R	A	I	N	S	T	O	R	M
A	R	A	K		L	I	V	R	E		I	D	E	E
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CROSSWORD

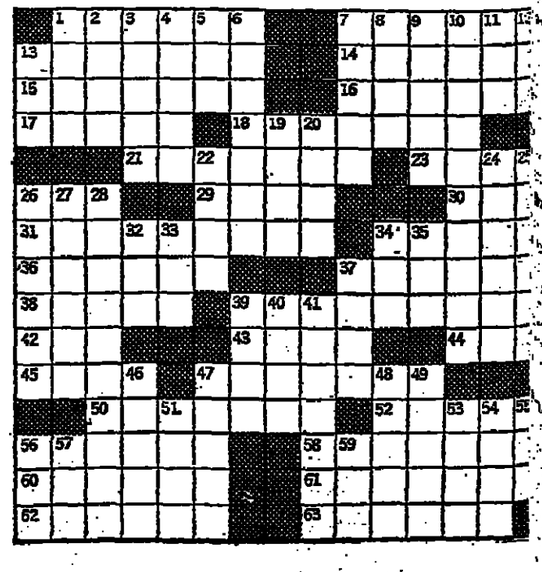
By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Track events
7 Porch piece
13 Redgrave
14 Joel Chandler or Julie
15 Fred
16 High-quality pearl
17 Hospital-bed décor
18 Cuddles
21 Crowns
23 Goddess of hope
26 "—— longa..."
29 Hawaiian goddess
30 French donkey
31 Secretariat
34 Thread
36 Subsides
37 Foot bone
38 Mosquito, e.g.
39 Prized item in a display
42 Allow
43 Soviet river
44 But: Lat.
45 German donkey
47 Bridge play
50 Prompts in a way
52 Famous opera chorus
56 Omelet seasonings
58 Offers
60 Abe or Injun
61 Took the stage
62 Viewpoints
63 Jumps nervously

DOWN

1 Serve, with "up"
2 Official deeds
3 Fragment
4 Neighbor of Cuba
5 Poet's word
6 Sylphlike
7 Liquor servings
8 Warren
9 Tests
10 Crosses a neighbor's lawn
11 German article
12 Boston time: Abbr.
13 Apple, for short
19 Morays
20 Pintail duck
22 Army addresse
24 Intertwine
25 Blinded, in falconry
26 Fit for plowing
27 Animal disease
28 Small number
32 Paris time of year
33 Pronoun
34 Part of a race
35 Biblical name
37 "—— the nigh before..."
39 Kind of game deep
40 Crewman
41 Electra's broth
46 Carpenter's to
47 Clenched item
48 December call
49 Bitter or tall
51 Greek musical note
53 Upright: Abbr.
54 Piques
55 Drug initials
56 Tea
57 Term of endearment
59 Within: Prefix



San Diego Is Victim

Niekro's No-Hitter Is First for Atlanta

ATLANTA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Phil Niekro, a 34-year-old knuckleballer in his 11th major league season, pitched a no-hitter today, the first ever for an Atlanta Braves' hurler. He blanked the San Diego Padres, 9-4.

Niekro, who came out of the bullpen in June after an arm injury and became the Braves' most reliable starter, gave up three walks. The Padres had two other baserunners because of throwing errors by shortstop Marty Perez and third baseman Darrell Evans.

It was the first no-hitter in the National League this season, although there have been four in the American League.

Niekro, now with an 11-5 won-lost mark this season, was a 23-game winner for the Braves in 1969 but was a .500 pitcher the next three seasons.

In today's game, the right-hander retired the first seven men before Rich Morales was safe on Perez's error with one out in the third. Dave Roberts was safe on Evans's error with one out in the fourth, the Padres' Dwain Anderson walked with one out in the sixth and Nate Colbert and Pat Corrales walked in the seventh inning, the only inning in which San Diego had more than one baserunner.

The Braves put the game away for Niekro in the sixth inning when catcher Paul Casanova led off with an inside-the-park home run and the Braves then added three more runs in the inning to build their lead to 8-0.

Casanova's hit went into the left-field corner and Padres' outfielder Gene Locklear ran through a gate into the Braves' bullpen while chasing the ball. Before he could get back and return the ball into the infield, Casanova scored.

Ralph Garr had three straight hits and scored three runs for the Braves before retiring after the fourth inning with a pulled hamstring muscle. It was the third straight game in which Garr has had three hits.

Warren Spahn pitched the last no-hitter by a Braves' pitcher, in 1961, when the team was in Milwaukee.

A native of Blaine, Ohio, the 6-foot, 1-inch, 180-pound Niekro has been a solid workmen for the Braves since he joined them in 1967. He started this season with a 97-84 lifetime record. He enjoyed his best season in 1969 when he posted a 23-13 mark which helped the Braves win the National League Western Division title.

Niekro had a 16-12 record in 1972 but started this season as a relief pitcher because of the arm ailment. He returned to a starter's role when manager Eddie Mathews and pitching coach Lew Burdette figured that he could start with less than three days of rest just as Wilbur Wood, also a knuckleball pitcher, has been doing for the Chicago White Sox.

The four no-hitters in the American League this season have been pitched by Steve Busby of Kansas City, April 27; Nolan Ryan of California, May 15, and again July 15, and Jim Bibby of Texas, on July 30.

Royals Reach A High Point For Victories

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 5 (UPI).—A four-run seventh inning gave the American League West leading Kansas City Royals a 6-4 victory over the Minnesota Twins for a club record seven straight victories.

After the Twins rallied for three runs in the sixth inning to take a 3-2 lead, the Royals sent nine men to the plate in the seventh—knocking out starter Dick Woodson and then reliever Bill Hands. Lou Piniella led off with a single, moved to second on a sacrifice bunt by George Brett and scored on Fran Healy's single to tie the game.

Healy moved to second on the throw to the plate, went to third on a single by Fred Patek and reliever hands walked John Mayberry and Rick Reichardt to force in another run.

A's 2, Angels 2

Reggie Jackson singled home what proved to be the winning run in the third inning to give Oakland a 3-2 road victory over California and help Ken Holtzman to his 17th triumph. Jackson's hit, which scored Bill North who had walked and stolen second, gave the A's a 3-0 lead, but it took strong relief work by Rollie Fingers and Horacio Pina to preserve the victory.

Orioles 4, Red Sox 1

At Baltimore, Andy Etchebarren rapped a two-run single to help Jim Palmer to his sixth straight victory as the Orioles beat Boston, 4-1, to cling to first place in the American League East.

Yanks 3, Tigers 2

Horace Clarke's first home run in 419 at-bats this season leading off the 14th inning gave the New York Yankees a 3-2 victory in Detroit. Clarke's homer came off ace relief pitcher John Hiller and made the left-hander 6-4 this season.

Rangers 9, White Sox 2

Jeff Burroughs third grand slam in the last nine days capped a five-run rally in the top of the eighth inning to lead Texas to a 9-3 verdict in Chicago and deal the 16th loss of the year to the White Sox' Wilbur Wood.

Cards 4, Mets 3

In the National League, Joe Torre's run scoring single in the eighth inning broke up a 2-2 tie and sparked St. Louis to a 4-3 victory over the New York Mets after Cardinals' right-hander Bob Gibson left the game with a knee injury.

Gibson, 37, currently tied with Juan Marichal for most victories by an active major league pitcher at 236, twisted his right knee and suffered possible torn cartilage while trying to get back to first base on Ted Sizemore's line drive out in the third inning. He attempted to remain in the game but collapsed after throwing one warmup pitch and was replaced by Al Hrabosky. It is not known how long he'll be out.

Expos 6, Cubs 1

Rookie Steve Rogers pitched an eight-hitter for his third consecutive victory and Ron Fairly slammed a two-run homer to lead Montreal to a 6-1 home victory over the Chicago Cubs. Rogers, who has yet to lose, made his fourth start since being purchased from Peninsula of the International League on July 16th.

Reds 7, Astros 6

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan's one-out bases-loaded single in the 11th inning gave the Reds a 7-6 victory over Houston.

Giants 3, Dodgers 2

Tito Fuentes's fourth home run of the season, with one out in the 11th inning off all-star pitcher Jim Brewer, gave San Francisco a 3-2 home victory over Los Angeles. The victory was the ninth without a loss in extra innings for the Giants.

Padres 4, 3, Braves 3, 14

At Atlanta, Mike Lum, playing for resting Hank Aaron, collected four hits, including a homer, to pace the Braves to a 14-3 victory over San Diego in the second game of a doubleheader. The Padres won the opener, 4-3, on Fred Kendall's eighth-inning sacrifice fly.

Phils 11, 4, Pirates 5, 11

At Philadelphia, Rennie Stennett knocked in three runs with a pair of singles to lead an 18-hit attack that gave Pittsburgh an 11-4 victory in the nightcap after Bill Robinson's two homers and two singles led the Phillies to an 11-5 triumph in the opener.

Dodgers 4, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Los Angeles took advantage of two Giants' errors for three unearned runs to post a 4-3 victory and maintain their three-game lead over Cincinnati in the National League West.

The victory overshadowed Bobby Bonds's 30th home run of the season. It was the second time in his career that Bonds has hit 30 homers and stolen 30 bases. Others who have turned the trick are Ken Williams of the old St. Louis Browns, Willie Mays twice when he was with San Francisco, Hank Aaron with the then Milwaukee Braves and Tommy Harper when he was with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Twins 7, Royals 1

Bert Blyleven pitched a three-hitter, retiring the first 18 batters, to defeat Kansas City, 7-1, at home as Minnesota snapped the Royals' seven-game winning streak.

White Sox 7, Rangers 3

Carlos May drove in four runs with a home run, double and a sacrifice fly to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 7-3 home triumph over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tigers 8, Yanks 6

Jim Northrup went 4-for-4, including two singles, a triple and a home run, and Dick McAuliffe drove in four runs by hitting home runs in consecutive times at-bat to give Detroit an 8-6 home victory over the New York Yankees. John Hiller came on to get the last four outs of Joe Coleman's 18th victory.



United Press International.

GETTING OFF A WINNER—Jockey Jacinto Vasquez jumps off winner Onion after he rode horse to victory over Secretariat in stakes race at Saratoga (N.Y.) racetrack.

Secretariat Upset in Saratoga

By Gerald Strine

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 5 (WP).—Fifty-four years ago, when Upset defeated Man o' War in the Sanford Stakes here, there was a result of equal proportion. But not since.

Yesterday, the great Secretariat, modern-day's Man o' War, was beaten by a length by Onion in the $54,100 Whitney Stakes.

The race marked the 2-year-old Secretariat's first outing against older horses. It was supposed to serve as the medium for Secretariat's becoming a millionaire. Penny Tweedy, the owner, already had one millionaire in Riva Ridge, Secretariat, her 1973 Triple Crown winner, was to be racing's 13th. A record Saratoga crowd of 30,119 plus a national television audience now may believe that 13 is, indeed, an unlucky number.

"All I can tell you is how I feel... and I feel lousy," Ron Turcotte said shortly after dismounting from Secretariat, the 1-to-10 favorite.

He seemed to be running all right and the track appeared to be to his liking. The pace was slow but we were only a head off the winner when we hit the eighth pole (in 1:36).

"I set Secretariat down for the drive. He just wasn't Secretariat."

Second-guessers will criticize Turcotte for having taken Secretariat to the rail, where the going was a trifle deeper.

"I rode there in the early races and it didn't seem much deeper to me," the jockey responded. "I don't think that was it. The only excuse I could come up with is that he hit his head on the gate shortly before the start. Maybe that was it. Maybe he was dizzy. I don't know. We'll see in the movies tomorrow."

Secretariat did knock open the door of his gate moments before the start. He did not break through, however, and came away all right, in fourth place in the field of five, as Onion, a 5-to-1 shot, moved out to the early lead, as expected.

Onion set a Saratoga record of 1:15-1/5, winning by eight lengths over 6 1/2 furlongs on Tuesday. The 4-year-old son of Third Martini always has had brilliant speed but never had won a stake of any kind, let alone over a middle distance. Yesterday Onion carried Hobeau Farm's orange silks over 1 1/8 miles in 1:49 1/5, adding yet another chapter to the brilliant career of trainer Allen Jerkens. It was Jerkens who sent out Beau Purple on the lead to defeat the great Kelso in the early 1960s.

Onion carried 119 pounds, the same as Secretariat. Rule by Reason, which finished third—a half-length behind Secretariat—also picked up 119 while True Knight (fourth) had 122 and West Coast Scout (last) had 126.

Secretariat couldn't lose, given those conditions. Yet he did, without apparent excuse other than that he came back to the unsaddling area looking a trifle the worse for wear.

When last he lost, in the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct on March 21, he had worked poorly during the 10 days before the stake. He worked brilliantly coming up to the Whitney, going a mile in a track record 1:34 eight days ago.

Man o' War, when upset by Upset, had a good excuse. The great horse of 1919-1920 was turned sideways at the tape start and needed a long time to recover before coming on to lose by a half-length. Secretariat had no such problems at the gate, moved to within a head of Onion in midstretch, then saw Onion draw off slightly during the run-in.

Thomas Aids Losers

NFL Lions Ruin Invincibility Of Redskins in Exhibition Play

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—So much for the Washington Redskins' invincibility. Wounded in mind and body for much of the game, they dropped a 17-14 decision to the Detroit Lions Friday night in RFK Stadium in the first pre-season display for both National Football League teams.

Redskin egos were socked hard as early as the first play from scrimmage, when Lion quarterback Greg Landry hit halfback Mel Farr for a 20-yard gain. It got worse and, although the Redskins recovered their poise in the fourth quarter and appeared capable of victory, the margin of difference in the two teams was larger than the final score indicated.

The newest Redskin, Duane Thomas, made his debut to a warm reception by the crowd of 53,041, gained 36 yards on 11 carries, and helped produce the game's final touchdown, a six-yard run by another newcomer, Moses Denson.

In other NFL exhibition games, as reported by the wire services:

Jets 16, Oilers 13

At Houston, Bob Howfield kicked a 23-yard field goal with 1:35 left to give the New York Jets a 16-13 victory over Houston. Howfield's kick came after a short Houston punt to the Oilers' 39-yard line. The field goal was Howfield's third of the night.

The contest, before an Astrodome standing room-only crowd of 45,772, was generally a passing duel between Jets' quarterback Al Woodall and the Oilers' Dan Pastorini.

Pastorini played the entire game for the Oilers, while Woodall replaced Jet starter Joe Namath in the second quarter.

Cowboys 24, Rams 7

At Los Angeles, Dallas ruined the Los Angeles debut of new coach Chuck Knox and quarterback John Hadl as they whipped the Rams, 24-7, before a crowd of 75,461 which frequently booed the home team. Hadl, acquired in trade from the San Diego Chargers, worked the first three quarters and failed to score.

Dolphins 14, Bengals 13

Southpaw quarterback Jim Del Gaizo threw a four-yard thouchdown pass to Charles Leigh with 3:29 left to play to give Miami a 14-13 home victory over Cincinnati. The success boosted Miami's winning streak to 20, beginning with the final exhibition of last year and including all 17 regular season and playoff games and last week's College All-Star contest.

Giants 28, Chargers 3

At San Diego, quarterbacks Norm Snead and Randy Johnson each spearheaded long touchdown drives as the New York Giants coasted to a 28-3 victory over the Chargers. Snead guided the Giants 93 yards the second time they got the ball, completing seven of eight passes.

Packers 13, Bears 13

Mac Percival's 27-yard field goal, with 7 minutes 22 seconds left, set up by a fumble recovery, lifted Chicago to a 13-13 tie with the Green Bay Packers in Milwaukee.

Eagles 13, Bills 6

At Jacksonville, Fla., second-year pro Ron P. James put an exciting finish to a soggy and lackluster preseason opener with an elusive 32-yard scamper and a three-yard power smash for a touchdown as Philadelphia beat Buffalo, 13-6.

Roman Gabriel, traded to the Eagles from the Los Angeles Rams this summer at his request, completed only two of eight passes while playing the first half.

In Saturday's games:

Steelers 34, Colts 7

At Pittsburgh, the Steelers scored two touchdowns in the first four minutes with the help of runs of 69 and 39 yards by Preston Pearson and went on to trounce Baltimore, 34-7. The Colts, vastly revamped under general manager Joe Thomas, managed only 65 offensive yards in the first half and got their initial first down with less than a minute left in the second quarter when Don McCauley shook loose for a 16-yard run.

Chiefs 12, Saints 6

At Kansas City, Jan Stenerud kicked field goals of 26, 10, 15 and 24 yards as the Chiefs, their lineup sprinkled with new players, nipped New Orleans, 12-6. Stenerud connected for three points in each quarter, each time after the Chiefs failed to muster any offense when they came close to the Saints' goal.

Indians' Briggs Gets 6 Hits

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5 (UPI).—John Briggs became the first American Leaguer since 1959 to bang out six hits in a nine-inning game and Pedro Garcia capped a five-run ninth inning with a two-run homer last night to power the Milwaukee Brewers to a 9-4 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Briggs, hitting in the lead-off spot for the first time this season, singled in the first and scored on George Scott's two-run single and doubled and scored on Bob Coluccio's single in the second. Briggs also singled in the fourth, sixth and ninth innings and added a double in the eighth.

Bob Oliver of Kansas City was the last man to accomplish the feat in a nine-inning game.

Mundine Beats Marks

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Tony Mundine, the Commonwealth middleweight champion, knocked out Trinidad's Carlos Marks with a left hook and a right cross midway through the 10th round Friday.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	59	50	.541	—
Chicago	56	54	.509	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	53	55	.491	5 1/2
Montreal	52	56	.481	6 1/2
Philadelphia	52	59	.468	8
New York	48	58	.453	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	68	42	.618	—
Cincinnati	66	46	.589	3
San Fran.	61	46	.560	6 1/2
Houston	57	56	.504	12 1/2
Atlanta	51	64	.443	19 1/2
San Diego	37	72	.339	30 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 7, Houston 6.
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 2.
Philadelphia 11, 4, Pittsburgh 5, 11.
San Diego 4, 3, Atlanta 3, 14.
Montreal 6, Chicago 1.

Friday's Results

Houston 1, 5, Cincinnati 0, 11.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 3, Montreal 0.
New York 7, St. Louis 3.
Atlanta 5, San Diego 4.
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 0.

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 3, New York 2 (1st).
Montreal 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 7, Houston 1.
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Atlanta 9, San Diego 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	58	47	.552	—
New York	61	51	.545	1 2
Detroit	58	50	.537	1 1 2
Boston	57	51	.528	2 1 2
Milwaukee	52	55	.486	7
Cleveland	40	70	.364	20 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	64	48	.571	—
Oakland	62	48	.564	1
Minnesota	54	52	.509	7 1 2
Chicago	53	56	.486	9 1 2
California	51	56	.477	10 1 2
Texas	41	66	.383	20 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Games

Kansas City 6, Minnesota 4.
Texas 9, Chicago 3.
New York 3, Detroit 2.
Milwaukee 9, Cleveland 4.
Baltimore 4, Boston 1.
Oakland 3, California 2.

Friday's Games

Boston 8, 2, Baltimore 5, 8.
Cleveland 9, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 4, Minnesota 2.
Chicago 5, Texas 3.
Detroit 7, New York 2.
Oakland 2, California 1.

Sunday's Games

Detroit 8, New York 6.
Boston at Baltimore.
Minnesota 7, Kansas City 1
Cleveland 6, Milwaukee 5 (1st).
Oakland at California.
Chicago 7, Texas 3 (1st).

Snaps 1,500 Standard by 14.8 Seconds

Australian, 15, Routs Swim Mark

BRISBANE, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Stephen Holland, a 15-year-old Australian schoolboy with no international experience, took Australia's world swimming championship trials by storm here tonight with two world records in one race.

Holland slashed a remarkable 14.8 seconds off the world 1,500-meter freestyle record and afterward learned his time at the 800-meter mark was 8.2 seconds inside the world record for that distance.

Australia's latest swim star swam the 1,500 meter in 15 minutes 37.8 seconds to shatter the previous record set by Mike Burton when the American retained his Olympic crown in Munich last year.

Holland's 800-meter time of 8:17.6 eclipsed the world mark held by Olympic 400-meter champion Brad Cooper, who was second to Holland today.

The son of a prominent swimming official, Holland has been outstanding in local junior competition for several years.

Australian officials tomorrow will name their team for the world championships to be held in Belgrade later this month.

Holland's coach, Lawrie Lawrence, set up a world record schedule for the event and Holland stuck to it with almost machine precision.

Holland said he psyched himself during the race by thinking of the Ethiopian Olympian Abebe Bikila, who won two Olympic marathons and then became a paraplegic following a motor accident, but still went on to compete at the paralympics.

Lawrence, a specialist in psychological training, had told Holland during training, "When it starts to hum, think of Abebe."

"I certainly did not expect a world record. Fourteen seconds? I can't believe it," Lawrence said.

"I realized something was happening about the 300 or 400-meter mark. There was so much screaming," Holland said.

"That was one of the great swims of all time. It probably surpasses anything Shane Gould has produced," said Syd Grange, National Swimming Union secretary.

Holland has been swimming for five years. Early in his career, he trained by correspondence with leading Sydney coach Don Talbot.

It was not until 1970 that a swimmer broke 16 minutes for the 1,500. American John Kinsella was first with a 15:57.1 at Los Angeles.



Associated Press.

Stephen Holland smiles after record performance.

U.S. Leads Chile, 2-0, in Davis Cup

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5 (AP).—Stan Smith, recovering from a shaky start, went on to demolish Pat Cornejo of Chile yesterday to give the United States a 2-0 lead in the American zone final of the Davis Cup tennis competition.

Smith and Cornejo won one set each and were tied 3-3 in the third set Friday before darkness suspended the match.

When play resumed yesterday, Smith won the match, 7-9, 6-2, 8-6, 6-4.

The doubles match, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until today at the request of the Chileans. The two singles matches, originally scheduled for today, have moved back until tomorrow. In those singles, Smith will meet Jaime Fillol and Cornejo will play Tom Gorman.

Smith, who is 6-foot-4, dominated play at the net. Time after time, Smith would use his reach to put away what appeared to be a winner by Cornejo.

Both players held service through the first 12 games of the third set and Cornejo held a 30-0 lead when Smith broke through. Cornejo netted a backhand and then Smith hit two backhand winners. Smith gained the advantage with a passing shot and then won the game with a crosscourt backhand.

Tom Gorman had given the United States a 1-0 lead Friday when he defeated Fillol, 17-15, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, in a match that lasted almost four hours.

Romania Gains

PARIS, Aug. 5 (IHT).—Romania moved to within one step of gaining its fourth straight Davis Cup final by coming from behind today in Bucharest to defeat the Soviet Union, 3 matches to 2, in their European zone tie.

The Romanians had trailed, 2-1, after losing yesterday's doubles but Ilie Nastase and Toma Ovici won their singles matches today for the victory. Nastase beat Alex Metreveli, the losing Wimbledon finalist, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4, and Ovici beat Teimureaz Kakulia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. The Romanians next will face the winner of the Czechoslovakia-Italy match, which the Czechs lead, 3-1. Czechoslovakia went ahead today in Prague when Jan Kodes and Frantisek Pala teamed to beat Giordano Maioli and Pietro Marzano, 6-2, 8-6, 6-4. Yesterday, Kodes, the Wimbledon winner this year, was upset by Italian Corrado Barrazzutti in five sets.

The winner of the European finals meets the winner of the American zone finals between the United States and Chile. The U.S. team beat Romania in the last three challenge rounds.

Newcombe in Final

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Sixth-seeded John Newcombe of Australia and fourth-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated their youthful opponents in straight sets yesterday to reach the finals of the $75,000 pro tennis classic.

Newcombe, rushing the net at every opportunity, slammed out a 6-4, 7-6 victory over 20-year-old Guillermo Vilas of Argentina. Orantes handed Vitas Gerulaitis, 19, a 6-2, 6-2 defeat in the New Yorker's first professional tourney.

World Team Tennis Rewards King, Newcombe for Signing

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—World Team Tennis announced Friday it had signed Billie Jean King, reportedly at $100,000 annually for five years, and John Newcombe, at $75,000 a year for the same period, as the embryonic tennis league held pro sports' first coed draft.

Mrs. King, wife of one of the league's founders, will play with the Philadelphia franchise. Newcombe, who runs a tennis camp during the summer at New Braunfels, Texas, signed with the Houston team in the 16-team league that wants to start play in May, 1974.

Steve Arnold, player recruitement director, said that eight other top players had signed contracts with the league. But Arnold, who helped the American Basketball Association and World Hockey Association recruit talent, would not name them.

The Association of Tennis Professionals, whose membership includes almost all of the top men pros incuding Newcombe, earlier this week announced it was against the World Team Tennis concept and would not support it.

The WTT concept calls for 44 matches for each city, 22 at home and 22 on the road, with each match consisting of a men's singles, women's singles and mixed doubles match.

King and Newcombe were "preferential" picks under which each team was allowed to sign one player in lieu of a first-round choice. First to go in the regular draft was Chris Evert, to Miami.

Other first-round picks were Kerry Melville, Boston; Rod Laver, San Diego; Jimmy Connors, Phoenix; Ken Rosewall, Pittsburgh; Rosemary Casals, Detroit; Margaret Court, Golden Gate; John Alexander, Los Angeles; Roy Emerson, New York; Linda Tuero, Minnesota; Bjorn Borg, Cleveland; Marty Riessen, Chicago; Tom Okker, Toronto, and Tony Roche, Denver.

Stan Smith, the No. 1 player in the world, said yesterday he is "not planning" to participate in the team tennis league. Smith was drafted in the third round by Minnesota, lending support to conjecture that he doesn't plan to join the new circuit.

"I really don't like the format," said Smith after defeating Pat Cornejo of Chile in the American zone Davis Cup finals. "It might ruin the international circuit."

More Sports News On Page 9

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Denver, top-seeded Billie Jean King, trailing throughout the early stages of her opening set, won eight straight games to beat fifth-seeded Julie Heldman, 7-5, 6-3 and advance into the finals of the $30,000 Virginia Slims tournament. King faces Betty Stove. Miss Stove beat third-seeded Janet Newberry, 6-2, 6-3.

At Atlantic City, N.J., top-seeded Chris Evert gave unseeded Laurie Tenney, 17, a 6-0, 6-0 defeat in the semi-finals of the $25,000 Atlantic City classic. Miss Evert meets Marita Redondo, who defeated Pat Pretorious of South Africa, 7-5, 6-3.

At Newcastle, England, Australian Bob Giltinan proved too strong for Britain's John Feaver, 6-3, 6-2, to win the men's singles title at the Northumberland Open championships.

ROWING—At Nottingham, England, East Germany dominated the finals of the world junior championships, winning four gold medals and three silver in the seven events. The East German victories came in the coxed fours, coxless pairs, coxed pairs and double sculls. But they were defeated by West Germany in an event which they were favored to win, the eights. West Germany took another gold, in the coxless fours, to finish second in the overall standings. The Soviet Union, third in the table, won the single sculls, in which Nikolai Dovman retained the title he won in Milan last year.

The West German eight, stroked by Inge Bethke, brought off the big upset when they defeated the East German crew by half a length.

BOXING—At New York, Miguel Barreto, a relatively unknown fighter from Puerto Rico, effectively solved former world welterweight champion Billy Backus' southpaw style with jarring right-hand leads to earn a majority 12-round decision at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum.

SOCCER—At Chicago, the U.S. all-star team held the champion Polish national team to a scoreless tie for 87 minutes, but the 1972 Olympic title holder team rallied at the last moment to win, 1-0. The winning goal was a four-yard shot by Henry Kasperczak.

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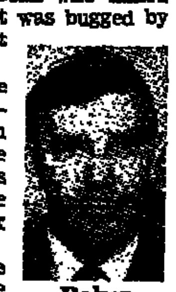
Tape That Dick Bought

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—This is the tape that Dick *bought.*

This is the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is John Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.



Baker

This is the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by *the tape that Dick bought.*

This is Bob Haldeman, sweet as a *rose,* who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape Dick bought.

This is the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story *told to the Senate that immunized* Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

* * *

This is the President, one of the greats, leader of all the United States, who *ordered* the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed *the story told to the Senate* that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is the room where the President's man subjected the privileged material to the auditory process (this being Washington where nobody would ever *dream of just listening* to anything) at the request of the President, one of the greats; leader of all the United States, who ordered the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the *tape that Dick bought.*

This is the verdict of innocence brought from *the room* where the President's man subjected the privileged material to the auditory process (this being Washington where nobody would ever dream of just listening to anything) at the request of the President, one of the greats, leader of all the United States, who ordered the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who *supported John* Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is Sam Ervin sounding incredulous at the verdict of innocence brought from the room where the President's man subjected the privileged material to the auditory process (this being *Washington* where nobody would ever dream of just listening to anything) at the request of the President, one of the greats, leader of all the United States, who ordered the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

* * *

These are the voices of Nixon men, outraged and strong, crying "Shame on Sam Ervin" for sounding incredulous at the verdict of innocence brought from the room where the President's man subjected the privileged material to the auditory process *(this being Washington* where nobody would ever dream of just listening to anything) at the request of the President, one of the greats, leader of all the United States, who ordered the highly privileged material conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John Ehrlichman, he of hard nose, who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

This is the question framed in the mind of the citizen confused by the voices of Nixon men, outraged and strong, crying "Shame on Sam Ervin!" for sounding incredulous at the verdict of innocence brought from the room where the President's man subjected the privileged material to the auditory process (this being Washington where nobody would ever dream of just listening to anything) at the request of the President, one of the greats, leader of all the United States, who ordered the highly privileged tape conveyed to Bob Haldeman, sweet as a rose, who supported John *Ehrlichman, he of hard nose,* who pooh-poohed the story told to the Senate that immunized Dean who talked in the office that was bugged by the tape that Dick bought.

"Why is it," the framed question asked, "that England gets all the good sex scandals?"

An Unusual Name Dropper

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—Armando (Buddy) Greco was name dropping, but not in the usual way. *At the offices of* Pye Records in Great Cumberland Place, where *he is working out plans for his next album* between nightly stints at the Talk of the Town, he was responding to a suggestion that he belongs to a distinguished company of Italo-American popular singers.

"Yes," he was saying, "it adds up to quite a list, doesn't it? Let's see. We have *Frank* Sinatra, *of course,* and Tony Bennett and Perry Como. And then there are Dean Martin and Al Martino and Frankie Laine. Let's not forget Vic Damone or Connie Francis. Years ago there was Russ Columbo, who would have had a great singing career if he hadn't died in 1934. *He was a considerable influence on young* Bing Crosby. And we should add Bobby and Jimmy Darin and Frankie Avalon and Fabian. One of the best is Sergio Franchi. He was born and brought up in Italy, but for years, now, he has been very much a part of the American scene.

"It's a *curious,* possibly significant, *fact* that most—not all, of course—of the greatest jazz instrumentalists have been black, and so many of the best singers have been either black or Italian. I think that blacks *and Italians, musically speaking,* have much in common, especially an instinct and urge for oral communication. They pour their hearts out rather than their minds. They tend to be lyrical in speech and oratorical in song. Take Sinatra, for instance. I began to appreciate his greatness as a singer only when I studied his way with lyrics."

He wasn't through with name dropping. Buddy Greco was born in south Philadelphia on the southern edge of the area south of South Street and east of Broad, known to Philadelphians as "little Italy." So were Fabian and Frankie Avalon and Al Martino (the voice of the singer in "The Godfather"). Buddy has known them all.

"Al Martino," he recalled, "was one of the bricklayers when my father built a little record shop an Passyunk Avenue, and when we opened the shop there was this kid who kept coming around to spend all day listening to records of Caruso and Gigli and Martinelli. He used to drive my father nuts. You've guessed it, of *course.* He was *Mario Lanza."*

Buddy Greco listened to opera records, too. He couldn't escape them. His father was a Philadelphia music critic. Buddy Greco's idol was the great Italian baritone, Titta Ruffo. But even as a child he was already headed for an instrumental career, *first as a violinist, then* as a pianist. *His* piano playing even got him a scholarship at the Curtis Institute of Music. But there were problems.

First, there was money. The family could not, for a while, afford a piano, and Buddy recalls practicing at home on a paper diagram *of a keyboard stretched out on the* kitchen table. More serious in its implications for his musical career was the company he was keeping in south Philadelphia.

"This is hard to believe, now that they are all so famous," he told me, "but I was gigging around for 50 cents a night and *jamming* all *day* with Stan Getz, Dizzy Gillespie, Calvin Jackson, Buddy de Franco (he came from across the Delaware in Camden), Jimmie Smith (he came down from Norristown), Clifford Brown (he came up from Wilmington, *Del.*), Bill *Harris,* Sarah Vaughan, Benny Golson, Ray Bryant and many more.

"It was pretty difficult, in fact impossible, to reconcile all this with my school work at the South Philadelphia High School. We had eight periods a day, and I was usually out playing during six of them. The only periods I made were lunch and math: I hated math and flunked it. Our principal was a man named Nieweg, which, *in German,* means "never absent," and in his 25 years or so as principal he never missed a day. I missed a lot. He spoke to my father—who has just remarried at 74—and my father spoke to me. But it was no use. So to grace what happened with a current euphemism, I dropped out.

"Instead of ending up at a respectable conservatory and continuing on to a career as a concert pianist, I landed with the Benny Goodman band as pianist, arranger and vocalist. One of my idols—and subsequently one of my best friends—was Nat King Cole. I used to sing a bit with a trio, myself at the piano, following the example of the King Cole Trio. *One day,* while I was with Goodman, we made a trio record, sort of as a joke. It was called "Ain't She Pretty?" and sold two million copies. My cut was $33, but it was the *launch that made* a *professional singer out* of me."



Armando (Buddy) Greco.

Buddy Greco is still a formidable pianist, and does a good deal of playing during his set at the Talk of the Town. He's not playing the Emperor *Concerto, to* be sure, but he has come close. His favorite among his own albums is one he made as a pianist with the London Symphony Orchestra. It has an enigmatic title. Inspired, one supposes, *by the fact that his concerns as* a singer are concentrated on the area from the diaphragm up, it is called "From the Wrist Down."

A Look at Euro-Speak During a Lull in EEC Oratory

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (IHT).—Common Market officials, now dispersed among the resorts of Europe, are in real need of *relaxation after* weathering the last seven months, the most active in the community's 15-year history, and before returning to what will be a crisis-*ridden fall for the nine-member* grouping.

In every major policy area, the European Economic Community has fallen behind schedule. Only a long—and improbable—series of agreements by all the governments will put it back on course.

There *isn't one Common* Market minister or diplomat who wants to be in the position of saying "no" in EEC negotiations. This includes the French, despite the fearsome reputation they have here for *their negotiating* techniques. As in a game of musical chairs, each country's representatives try to avoid being the last to fit into a group action.

The problem is how to disagree with your partners without doing so in an unequivocal and final manner. It involves the art of "Euro-speak," a collection of serpentine verbalisms *that have been refined over the* years.

The first rule EEC diplomats observe about disagreement is not to use the word "disagree," and they never employ "unacceptable," which has echoes of totalitarian intransigence that would offend EEC circles dedicated to compromise.

The worst a Common Market diplomat may do is to express "deep reserve," which signals to others that full agreement is *not in the cards.*

But even this is regarded as rather extreme. A much better euphemism is for him to "reserve my position," a technique which allows talks to continue but which gives warning to others that accord is unlikely.

If he prefers not to discuss an issue at all because he may not agree or has no instructions, he merely "takes note." This is a polite indication that he does *not want to be drawn into* discussion for, if he were, he would have to express a "reserve" and that would be regarded as unfriendly.

The more discreet operators may prefer to speak on a "hypothèse de travail." Naturally, any agreement reached on a hypothesis *is* not a decision at all and the dissenting government is therefore not committed, even though the discussion has been lengthy and amiable.

It is a moot point whether the veto has been used in the Common Market. Although it is said that the French "vetoed" British entry, that vulgar word was never used by De Gaulle or his representatives. The general merely held a press conference to explain that the British ship *was not yet ready to tie itself* up in the continental harbor, and that was that. Quai d'Orsay officials affected astonishment at the suggestion of a "veto."

A common method for expressing disagreement without seeming to be too negative is to *throw* an "unfavorable prejudice" onto the negotiating table. Or, if talks are making progress but there are still some doubts, a "favorable prejudice" *is often produced. Alternatively,* a "pause for reflection" can be suggested which, in French, carries the strong implication that agreement can be reached, but only at some future date. When this happens, a time limit *is usually imposed* and by that deadline an EEC negotiator has to withdraw his original reservation or convert it into something approximating disagreement.

If the negotiator is almost *certain* to consent but nonetheless has a remaining doubt, he can request a "réserve d'examen," which means he wants to scrutinize the document's small print.

Of course, it is always open to *the EEC diplomat to* say "yes," to agree completely with his colleagues, and pass on to the next business. But that wouldn't be playing the Brussels game.

PEOPLE: *Mailer and 'Marilyn': A $6-Million Suit*



Norman Mailer

Libel, invasion of privacy, interference with contractual relationships, intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress—*Norman Mailer* is charged with all of that by Maurice Zolotow in a $6-million suit filed in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. Zolotow, author of the book "Marilyn Monroe," is suing Mailer, author of the recently *published "Marilyn,"* and his publishers Grosset and Dunlap. Zolotow charges that because of Mailer's "malicious writing, publication, re-publication and dissemination of libelous material" in the book ("Marilyn"), he had suffered humiliation and shame and had become "sick and ill." Mailer has denied plagiarism, saying that he credited and referred by name to Zolotow's book in many passages. He has also argued that he did not infringe any copyright laws because his publisher paid a permission *fee to Zolotow's* publisher, Harcourt Brace Jovanovic. But that publishing house says that Mailer quotes from or paraphrases various sections not covered by the fee—and has indicated that a copyright infringement suit may be filed.

* * *

LIBERATION: **Barbara Barret,** 23, has been commissioned as a second officer by Eastern Air Lines. She is the first woman pilot among the airline's 4,000 flight officers. **Marthe Richard,** 84, who sponsored the abolition of brothels in France in 1946 when she was a Paris city councillor, has changed her mind and thinks that true liberation must include the right for women to earn their livings as prostitutes. Prostitution is not illegal in France but procuring and operating brothels are subject to severe prison terms under a law which bears Mrs. Richard's name. "The law which carries my name is out *of date,*" *she* said in a radio interview. "I struggled all my life not against prostitution but for the liberation of women. And in 1973, a woman's freedom *requires that she be allowed to do* whatever she likes with her body."

* * *

TRAVELING: **Mrs. Lyndon Johnson** who is in Truhillo, Spain, as the guest of Fleur Cowles and her *husband,* Tom *Meyer. Mrs.* Johnson, on a six-week tour of Europe, has been to Iran, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and France. **Princess Margaret** of England arrived in Rome from London Sunday with her husband, the **Earl of Snowdon** and their two children. Before returning to England, **Prince Philip** went to Aurora, Canada, to open the Continental Equestrian Championships. He traveled from Ottawa, where he and **Queen Elizabeth** were on an official visit, by helicopter to open the three-day event in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation.

* * *

Adam Faith, former English pop star, suffered serious abdominal injuries, a broken leg and arm and multiple cuts [and] bruises Saturday when his crashed into a tree. Faith ha[d] hit records in the 1960s, bu[t] quit pop music five years ag[o to] become a television actor.

* * *

Alabama Gov. George Wa[llace] has formally announced [the] engagement of his daug[hter] Peggy Sue, 22, to Henry [...] Kennedy, 21, of Greenville. The couple will be married [...] 15 at the St. James Meth[odist] Church in Montgomery.

* * *

CONTESTING: Daniel [Sha]pira, the will of his father, late **David Shapira,** which [...] that Daniel must marry a Je[wish] girl. The will stipulates tha[t] Daniel, of Youngstown, [...] does not comply with [...] terms of the will within [...] years, his third of the esti[mated] $100,000 estate will go to [...] Mark Shapira, Daniel's br[other ...] is subject to the same [...] but he has less time to m[...] five years—and is a codefen[dant].

* * *

Fifty-one years ago, Ch[...] Osborne, now 79, of Bra[...]ridge, Minn., started hiccu[ping]. He hasn't stopped since. "I [...] even wear my false teeth," [he] said, "they won't stay in. My wife left me after I got th[em]. She just couldn't take it." [...] ordeal began in 1922 and [...] then *he has seen 96 doctors* [...] tried countless folk reme[dies]. Doctors say only surgery [...] solve the problem but have [...] hesitant to operate because [...] procedure is delicate and Osb[orne] is no longer young. When [he] goes to bed on *doctor's or[ders]* he takes a drink of whi[skey]. "About once a month I go o[ff] board on the doctor's orde[rs]," he said.

* * *

"Muscles are disgusting"— the word from women at th[e] French summer resorts as re[port]ed in Paris Match. Rescar[chers] said that women were attra[cted] to "the slim Greek youth [...] with narrow, graceful hips." [...] Paris Match findings, the m[aga]*zine says,* are in line with t[hose] of the Village Voice, the [...] (London) and Stern (West [Ger]many).

—SAMUEL JUSTI[...]

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